# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 93 R

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

## Razers End 550 Buildings In Ward 3 for Tax Relief

**Nine-year demolition trend shows no signs of abating, Monitor study reveals; Land valued at $11,000,000 bared with little loss to city in subnormal property conditions.**

Five hundred and fifty buildings assessed at roughly $3,000,000 were torn down in Ward 3—seat of the great retail, mercantile and financial institutions of Boston—between 1930 and 1939, a study showed today. It gave no indication as to when this cycle of demolition might end.

Land assessed at $11,000,000 was bared and much of it is still bare, used generally for parking lots but occasionally left to lie fallow. Only upon a small portion have new structures arisen and some of the best of these are tax-exempt—the new Suffolk County Courthouse, the surgical building of the Massachusettts General Hospital and the State Public Works Building.

**Leads Other Wards**

Throughout the depression the swath of demolitions has been far more extensive in Ward 3 than in the other two downtown wards, 4 and 5, Back Bay and Beacon Hill; likewise it has been far more extensive than in the outlying residential wards. In 1939, the study showed, this pace of demolition in Ward 3 continues unmatched and unabated.

The study of demolished properties, or takedowns, made and completed today exclusively by The Christian Science Monitor, is the first to estimate the extent of demolition in downtown Boston and to explore this phase of the City's economic course through the depression years, according to City officials.

At the outset it should be stated that there are some not sorry to see this property go down under the building wrecker's hammer. They do not regard the demolitions as any ultimate economic loss either to the City or to real estate. Certain members of the Board of Assessors believe that most of the takedowns were "junk." They say a great deal more property, some of it scattered among economically profitable buildings and some confined to specific districts, is likewise "junk" and should be leveled without delay.

It is apparent that buildings taken down since 1930 could not have been particularly useful, since their average value, according to this study was about $5,400.

In support of the contention that much more property in Ward 3 should come down, this group points to the many "office to let" signs common on downtown streets of Boston in nearly all districts since 1930. Surplus floor and office space has been a downtown real estate problem for nine years and continues, despite 550 takedowns.

Most of the buildings demolished have been unprofitable to operate, it is believed. Some had no elevators; others had been allowed to deteriorate to an extent as to make repair costly; others were located in areas of declining values. As the tax rate increased, the margin of earnings on these old properties decreased. Many of the buildings probably became submarginal, unprofitable to maintain.

Demolition which followed was a natural course. Business and real estate groups simply "retreated" from these properties uneconomical to maintain and this "retreat" is still in progress.

As these properties are done away with tenants are obliged to move into more modern buildings. Thus, it is held, the sooner the "junk" is torn out of Ward 3, the sooner the better class of buildings will be occupied to a point nearer capacity. A more normal real estate situation will be developed.

**Not Considered Loss**

Leaving out consideration of the merits of this proposal, its existence and perhaps qualified support by some of the assessors does indicate that demolition of 550 buildings worth $3,000,000 more or less is not a great loss to Boston.

With the exception of 1930 (when

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

## Receivership for 5 Cities In Massachusetts Pictured

A startling picture of financial distress in Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill, New Bedford, and Fall River was drawn before the legislative Rules Committee today by Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner, who flatly asserted that unless substantial help is given at once those cities, and a number of smaller communities, must inevitably be taken over by the Commonwealth in virtual receivership.

In grim tones, the Commissioner, his hands holding large sheets of paper bearing carefully calculated figures, described how first the depression had closed factories in the industrial communities.

Jobless men and women had to be fed and maintained by the cities. This cost money. (Mr. Long cited as an example where out of a $46 tax rate $35 must be used for welfare); taxes had to be raised; other states, some of them in the South, approached industries left operating and offered lower taxes or special concessions; some of the plants moved away; more men were thrown on the welfare roll.

To top it all off, the State spent more money, voted extra old-age assistance measures and other social security legislation that required more money. This forced an extra levy on the cities and towns, forcing local tax rates still higher.

**Bar to Industry**

This tax situation is presently the greatest single bar to industrial expansion in Massachusetts, Mr. Long declared.

When a city is faced with a $50 tax rate for the next five or six years to come, said Commissioner Long, it is immediately scratched off the list of eligible industrial locations. He said the only way to open the gates to new industry would be to insure such concerns as Du Pont, General Motors and the like that there would be a $30 tax rate, and that it would not be increased.

Commissioner Long recommended that some sort of State Control should be given over every city or town having a tax rate in excess of $30, and that the Commonwealth should immediately readjust its tax base so that sufficient money could be given distressed towns to bring its tax rate down to the maximum.

The town meetings just held, and the preparation of budgets by the various Mayors has now disclosed, Mr. Long asserted, that the situation is acute. Tax rate increases of from $6 to $10 are in prospect, he said. Something must be done, and done quickly.

Commissioner Long said that it would require between $65,000,000 and $80,000,000 in new revenues for the Commonwealth to furnish such surcease to its distressed cities and towns, which he said number about 50.

He named four possible steps that might be taken:

1. A 2 per cent retail sales tax, which he claimed might raise $40,000,000.

2. Siphon money out of rich communities like Brookline and Newton by not giving them their share of State-distributed money. This would mean not giving these communities highway funds, income tax distribution, and so forth.

3. Exempting distressed communities from having to pay the State Tax.

4. Levy a direct assessment on the richer communities.

The Commissioner pointed out that if the distressed communities "fold up" it will hurt the richer communities anyway, so they might as well participate in keeping the poorer towns afloat, he argued.

**Americans at Work**
"Millions Make the Movies"
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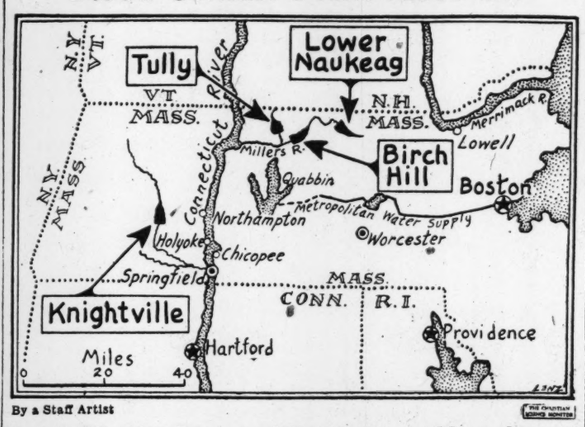
## Flood Control Plans Move On




By a Staff Artist

**Latest Plan for Dams and Reservoirs in Massachusetts**

**The sites of four dams and reservoirs are pictured. The War Department has approved these and a bill giving State approval comes up for engrossment in the House of Representatives today.**

## Bay State Flood Control Controversy Nearing End

Once again, the States' rights controversy over control of electric power in New England has been set aside and a compromise agreement for immediate Federal construction of flood-control dams and reservoirs has been reached between the Federal Government and one of the New England States.

With the season of spring thaws close at hand and a heavy, unseasonal fall of snow blanketing the New England watersheds, authorities at Washington and Boston, where the new agreement has been reached, hope that this time the compromise will stick.

There are several signs that the new agreement—calling for construction of four specified dams and reservoirs on Massachusetts tributaries of the Connecticut River—actually will stick, despite the legalistic caution of State and Federal negotiators which has caused previous compromises to break down.

**United States Satisfied**

In the first place, the Federal Government is apparently satisfied. A statement this morning by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, who has acted as mediator of the two factions, declared that the plan meets all the requirements of the War Department and Secretary Harry H. Woodring.

In the second place, not only Gov. Leverett Saltonstall but the Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has given its endorsement. As a consequence of this State backing, the House of Representatives yesterday gave a third reading to the plan, which is scheduled for engrossment late today and action in the Senate next week.

The plan, made public at Washington March 9, calls for construction at Federal expense of dams and reservoirs at Knightville on the Westfield River; at Birch Hill and Lower Naukeag on the Millers River; and at Tully, on the Tully Brook, which flows into the Millers River above Athol and Orange.

**Difference Noted**

It is similar to the Massachusetts compromise of Feb. 1 (also negotiated by Senator Walsh) in that it sidesteps the electric power issue, leaving that for determination when and if the Federal Government seeks to erect power generating facilities at the flood-control reservoirs.

It differs from that compromise —as Senator Philip Sherman (R) of Somerville, House Judiciary Chairman, pointed out in debate yesterday—in that it specifies the four sites for which State approval is given for flood-control projects, and avoids granting blanket authority for such construction. Mr. Sherman cited also two rather technical differences—insertion of the dates of the Federal acts under which State permission is given, and inclusion of a provision for Federal plans to be filed at the State House within a year.

If the Legislature completes the process of endorsing the plan, work will be started almost at once by War Department Engineers on the proposed dams at Knightville and Birch Hill, according to Senator Walsh.

Thus, this compromise, if no further objections are discovered by either side, will settle the flood-control controversy insofar as Massachusetts is concerned. It still leaves uncertain, however, the proposed Federal dams in Vermont where a compromise reached in October blew up in January, and the proposed projects in New Hampshire, where support was given last month for the first Massachusetts compromise but recently was withdrawn.

Possibilities of an imminent flood along New England watercourses were discounted today by Massachusetts officials, who said the rivers were at normal levels. That there was some danger of a thaw in the next few weeks that would overflow riverbanks was admitted by these officials, however, and numerous protective steps were being taken by Governor Saltonstall, Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan and others.

## Court Told Union Wrecked Property

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A Federal Court jury here was told March 15 that strikers with "guns, brass knuckles, pipes and clubs" prevented officials of the Apex Hosiery Company from protecting costly equipment wrecked during a 1937 sit-down strike.

## Intimate Message from Washington

### Detroit Milk Eight Cents a Quart—Why Not Elsewhere?—There Are Two Sides to Every Question—Here's One of Them

*By the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

On March 1, 1937, Detroit milk dealers raised the price of milk from 12 to 13 cents a quart. George A. Johnson, who was selling his brand of milk from cash-and-carry depots at 8 cents a quart, found his business doubled overnight. On April 4, 1937, the big companies dropped the price back to 12 cents and it has been dropping ever since. A consumers' milk strike had occurred. Today, Detroit milk prices average 10.5 cents a quart compared with the national municipal average of 12.33 cents. The 40 Johnson cash-and-carry milk depots have become a major price factor in the city, where a spectacular milk war is still under way. Incidentally, some poor people who never bought milk before are buying it now in Detroit.

These facts have just been brought out before the Federal Monopoly Inquiry. What have they to do—if anything—with overnight political events in Europe, plastered all over the front pages? But is there not a connection, though it may be tenuous? Democracy is everywhere on the defensive. More than ever the eyes of the world are on the United States. Perhaps one of the chief contributions which Americans can make—those who are indignant over affairs in Central Europe—is to put their own democratic house in order.

One inference from dozens of industrial studies being made by the Federal Monopoly inquiry here is that artificial price rigidities caused the collapse of 1929, when working people simply couldn't purchase the goods they produced. These price rigidities still exist and this democracy still sees poverty in the midst of plenty.

At any rate, the study of the $2,000,000,000 milk industry is worth reviewing, partly because it intimately affects 70,000,000 urban milk buyers, and partly because it typifies the explorations of the whole monopoly inquiry.

**Two Sides to Every Question**

Let it be said first that the facts are deeply controversial. For what they are worth, they are presented with the authority of the Federal Trade Commission, through the testimony of Dr. Frederic C. Howe, formerly AAA Consumers' Counsel, accompanied by Mr. Johnson's own first-hand evidence.

Dr Howe alleges that two big combines dominate the municipal milk industry. He quotes federal surveys to show that 7,000,000 children are today undernourished, and that farmers, to whom dairy income is the most satisfactory cash crop, are in sore straits. There can be little question that a tremendous potential demand for milk exists if prices could be cut. On the human side, one recalls the comment heard in Grand Rapids, Mich., when relief officials gave needy children a quart of free milk a day: "They revived like wilted plants when you water them."

Well, to get back to Mr. Johnson. He made a dramatic personal appearance before the Monopoly Committee. He explained that he sells milk for six, seven and eight cents a quart depending on butterfat content, the great bulk being eight-cent milk. At those prices, Mr. Johnson said, he makes a very good profit. He does not deliver milk, but sells on a cash-and-carry basis.

Dr. Howe interjected that in every European country that he knows about, the cash-and-carry method is the standard way of selling milk, and that poor people can buy milk under the system.

A survey of newspapers shows that the Johnson testimony was front-page news in Detroit, where the Michigan Milk Producers Association is backing a bill to fix the retail price under a State Board. Mr. Johnson argued that such a restriction would put him out of business. Dr. Howe asserted that this, or similar restrictions play into the hands of the "trusts" in other cities.

**Debate Goes Merrily On**

Milk in any event is a subject of debate now in Michigan; also in Chicago, where the big anti-trust case is proceeding; also in New York, where the milk agreement has just collapsed; and finally, in Washington, D. C. In this latter city milk retails at 14 cents a quart, the highest of 12 large cities surveyed by the Government.

The Washington situation is illuminating. Restrictions on sale of milk which were originally designed for the laudable purpose of protecting health have become so rigid, it is alleged, that only dealers in the immediate vicinity can meet the tests, giving them a monopoly. Dr. Howe blames the unnecessary rigidity of municipal ordinances like this for the dominance of the so-called milk monopoly. Absence of effective competition means higher prices for the consumer, and lower prices for the farmer, he charges.

But the most serious charge is that the big companies prevent the sale of cash-and-carry milk, or else, where it is sold, insist that store and delivery price be nearly the same.

"What right," asked Dr. Howe after evidence of coercive tactics had been put into the record and conservative Senator King of Utah had demanded a federal inquiry, "has a corporation to say that a great metropolitan city can buy only as it decrees, especially when other men would sell milk so that it could be used by the poor at possibly 60 per cent of what the monopolistic distributor charges?"—or putting the matter somewhat differently, what a gap there is between 14-cent milk and 8-cent milk!

**Richard L. Strout.**

## Way Is Sought To Ease Up On Wage-Hour Act

**Chief change wanted is exempting 'white-collar' men from rigid compliance.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 16—A way is being sought by New Deal officials to make a few changes in the Wages and Hours Law in order to increase public confidence in it without laying open the whole Act to possible attack and amendment.

The major change Elmer F. Andrews, Wage and Hour Administrator, is asking Congress to make would exempt "white collar" workers receiving $2,000 or more from rigid compliance with the 44-hour week provision of the law.

A trip across the country last November convinced Mr. Andrews that the Act would be much more acceptable to businessmen and manufacturers if certain high salaried persons who have considerable freedom in their jobs were excluded from its provisions. "The man who is likely to marry the boss's daughter, and can pick up and go fishing on nice afternoons if he wants," is the way Mr. Andrews describes this sort of employee.

The wages and hours administrator thinks it would be fair to exempt such persons if they are guaranteed a certain monthly wage.

**Committee Head Agrees**

He has taken the matter up with Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, and has found her favorably inclined to the change. Mrs. Norton said she felt certain Congress had intended to exempt from the 44-hour week, salaried workers receiving more than a certain minimum. Two thousand dollars has been discussed as a minimum.

Mrs. Norton took the position that adjustment of any inequities under the Law are important to foster confidence in the new experiment of limiting hours and underpinning wages by law.

The caution the Wages and Hours Administration is taking not to offend employers whose support it wants is illustrated in the list of court actions brought thus far under the law.

**Cases Mostly Scattered**

Six cases have been settled all in favor of the Government and three are still pending in the courts. The companies against which action has been brought are geographically scattered and are engaged in types of manufacture where low wages and long hours have been notorious —mainly, textiles, garments, and shoes. A large portion of the workers in these industries are women.

One case involves the "trade school" used in the South as a subterfuge for the payment of low wages. The "school" in question was organized one week after the Wages and Hours Law went into effect and pupils "graduated" from the school are still performing tasks at the same machines they did before.

The first plea of "not guilty" of violation of the law has been entered by the Bay Shoe Company of Lewiston, Maine. The company, which employs 200 workers, is charged with paying less than the minimum wage of 25 cents an hour; with falsifying records to conceal such payment; with failing to keep proper records of hours and wages, and with shipping in interstate commerce shoes manufactured in violation of the Wages and Hours Law.

# Tension Grows as Hitler Coup Solidifies British Resistance; Führer Enters Sullen Prague

**Coup in seizing land of the Czechs expected to bring national type in other Governments.**

By A. Godfrey Lias
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, March 16—The atmosphere is growing definitely tenser throughout Europe as implications of Reichsführer Hitler's subjugation of the entire Czech Nation are coming home to the remaining free peoples here and on the Continent.

A deep sense of horrified indignation at Herr Hitler's complete disregard for solemn pledges has already replaced the feeling of apathetic exasperation which appeared to dominate the majority of people yesterday.

"For the first time since Naziism came to power," writes The Times, of London, in a leading editorial, "German policy has moved unequivocally and deliberately into the open. Hitherto it has felt its way over ground that was at least debatable; but there is nothing left for moral debate in this crude brutal act of oppression and suppression."

Similar sentiments are being expressed throughout the Continent, even in Hungary which is helping itself to Ruthenia—the Carpatho-Ukraine extremity of former Czecho-Slovakia. But Hungary is acting much more as a desperate attempt to make contact before it is too late with its potential friend, Poland, than in any triumphant realization of its old claim for restoration of lost provinces.

**Rumania Calls Classes**

Meanwhile from Rumania comes an inspired statement of firm intention to defend its frontiers, accompanied by calling up a number of classes as an earnest of its intention to do so. From Yugoslavia comes news of anti-German demonstrations in Belgrade and a march of angry students to the Palace where they cheered significantly, not the Regent, Prince Paul, but the boy King, Peter II.

Thus, while there is no sign as yet of any move to take action against Germany on behalf of the Czechs, there is undoubtedly a tendency to consolidate the ranks of the States upon which the next blow might fall. Indeed observers agree that should any intended victim resist there would be almost irresistible pressure on many other European Governments to go immediately to its assistance.

**May Call Envoy to Report**

Today, although he refused to answer the question of whether Britain was planning an official protest of German invasion of Czecho-Slovakia, the Prime Minister told the Commons that the Government was considering calling the British Ambassador back from Berlin to report on Germany's new continental conquest.

The events of yesterday have also revived talk heard at intervals during past months in favor of closing the ranks in a number of National Governments. Mr. Anthony Eden's demand in the House of Commons debate yesterday for an all-party Government is symptomatic of the movement which is becoming vocal elsewhere, including France and Belgium.

Significantly Mr. Eden listed the hopes which followed the German absorption of the Sudetenland, the hope that Germany's ambitions would not be extended to non-German speaking peoples, and he added that "these hopes have all been falsified."

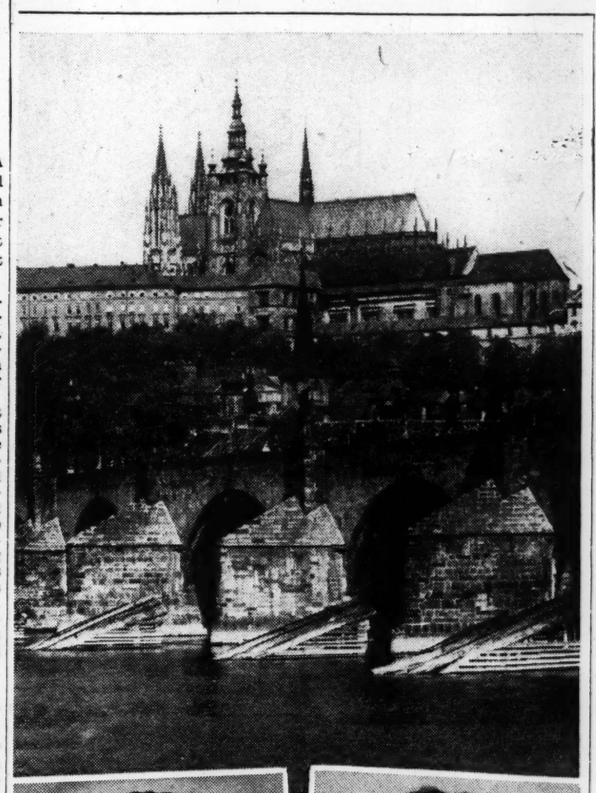
**Sees Threat of Chaos**

Recalling that the House of Commons had been divided last October into those who hoped that the Munich settlement meant the beginning of better things, and those who foresaw merely a brief respite before renewed demands would be made, Mr. Eden asked the House if there were any who now believed that the present crisis would bring anything but a brief respite, perhaps briefer than that following Munich.

"I am convinced that if these present methods in Europe are allowed to continue unchecked, we are heading straight for anarchy, for a universal tragedy which is going to involve us all."

As to the effect of Mr. Eden's call in Commons it is too early yet to make even a guess. It was supported by Liberals and by a number of Ministerialists. The attitude of Sir Stafford Cripps and the "progressive" wing of the Labor Party goes without saying, but it aroused

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)



By a Staff Artist

**Joseph Bürckel**
Reich Civil Chief in Moravia

**Konrad Henlein**
Reich Civil Chief in Bohemia

(Above) Charles Bridge, Hradcany Castle, and Cathedral in Prague

## Reich Flag Flies Over Prague; Hungarian Status Precarious

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUDAPEST, March 16—Mobilization of Germans in Slovakia, combined with a German claim that 41 per cent of the Slovaks come under the heading of Germans, is taken by Hungarians as a warning that their own situation has become precarious.

**Reich support seen for Hungary: Page 4.**

**By John Emlyn Williams**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, March 16—The German Swastika flag, symbol of a new imperialism, flew over Hradcany Castle today as Reichsführer Adolf Hitler occupied the residence of the once-elected representatives of the Czech people.

But Herr Hitler's entry was not that of a popular leader. His coming to the Capital of Bohemia was more reminiscent of what happens when a city has been taken after siege.

The quaint old courtyards and the great squares of Prague were not filled today with citizens and tourists. But German troops in motorized formation guarded their leader's progress into a captured area—a progress which was kept so secret that Prague's inhabitants did not know of his arrival until this morning.

Hradcany Castle remained a veritable armed fortress until the Führer left Prague for Brünn and Bratislava with an escort of armored automobiles. He had stayed in Prague for 22 hours.

There is uncertainty in Prague—not over the fate that awaits the dismembered remnants of the once liberal Republic of Czecho-Slovakia, nor is it an uncertainty as to the German designs for non-Aryans and Social Democrats, both of whom are characterized as opponents of the German regime.

For the great uncertainty is felt

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

## Czech Peoples Will Fight For Freedom, Beneš Claims

CHICAGO March 16 (AP)—Czech and Slovak peoples will fight unceasingly for the restoration of a free homeland, says former President Beneš of Czechoslovakia.

Breaking his silence on European developments, Dr. Beneš issued a statement last night branding the newest dismemberment of his country as a "shocking international crime."

He called upon Czechs and Slovaks to "prepare for the freedom of our Nation in a free Europe." The shattering of the little Republic, he said, was but another chapter in their "century-old fight for national liberty and existence."

A tense and tearful crowd of several thousand Czechs and Slovaks heard the statement read at a protest meeting last night.

Dr. Beneš, now a visiting professor at the University of Chicago, stated four great powers promised in the Munich agreement to guarantee the existence and safety of his country.

"Today one of those powers has wantonly divided that territory and is occupying it with its Army," he said.

"By steadily interfering in the internal affairs of Czecho-Slovakia new difficulties have been provoked which serve as a flimsy excuse for dividing and occupying our territory."

He said the occupation of Czecho-Slovakia territory was "one of the deeds through which Europe is deprived—and is going to be deprived in the future—of peace, order and tranquillity. It is a new assault on the State and national existence of the Czecho-Slovakia people—of the Czechs and Slovaks."

"Czechs and Slovaks living in free countries all over the world realize full well," he said, "that it is only another chapter in the fight for a free Europe and a free humanity. Free Czechs and Slovaks realize . . . that it is, and will be, a continuation of the fight which they led during the World War and in which they continued for 20 years under the leadership of T. G. Masaryk in their happy, prosperous, democratic Republic of Czecho-Slovakia.

"I know that after what has happened Czecho-Slovakia people cannot defend themselves and are obliged to give in to brute force. . . . The struggle for the freedom of the individual has always won out against brute force and oppression in the long run. It will not be different with today's brute force. A free Europe will be built up again and in it again free Czechs and Slovaks shall live."

**Masaryk calls Reich a 'Gangster': Page 4.**

## Czechs 'Hold Fort' at Fairs

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (AP)—"Still holding the fort and awaiting instructions from Prague."

That was the word from the Czecho-Slovakian exhibit in the International Palace at the Golden Gate Exposition here.

Adolf M. Rucka, Manager of the display, said he had cabled Prague, Capital of the dismembered Republic, for instructions on what to do with the carefully arranged display of crafts, arts, and travel exhibits.

Mr. Rucka said Nicholas V. Mara, head of the Czecho-Slovakian Export Institute at Chicago, and Czech Commissioner to the Fair, would remain here another week, postponing lecture appearances in Los Angeles and Seattle, Wash.

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—The $1,000,000 role which Czecho-Slovakia was to have played in the New York World's Fair remained in doubt today in the wake of that Nation's breakup under pressure by Germany.

Dr. Josef E. Mracna, Czecho-Slovak Consul General in New York, said no instructions had been received from Prague regarding participation in the Fair.

The Czech pavilion is almost completed. Over the main entrance is the Czecho-Slovakia coat of arms, composed of thousands of pieces of colored glass. One entire wall of the entrance hall is covered with a glass mosaic symbolizing the history and development of the post-war Republic which grew out of the Treaty of Versailles.

# Income Tax Collections Are to Guide Revisionists

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 16—While Treasury authorities today scrutinize the income-tax returns which Mr. and Mrs. Citizen completed filing yesterday, the general question of tax revision marked time.

But the closely related question of the $150,000,000 supplemental relief appropriation and the prospective future of the administration of relief entered a new stage when Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan introduced a bill which would preclude the necessity for a vote on President Roosevelt's request.

The bill provided that funds appropriated in the $725,000,000 deficiency relief measure earlier this session be used until June 1, 1939, instead of July 1, 1939, as provided in the earlier bill.

"This gives the President and Works Progress Administration the full funds they have requested up to June 1 and entirely eliminates the immediate crisis," Senator Vandenberg said, recalling that President Roosevelt had urged immediate Congressional action upon his request for $150,000,000 to preclude the necessity of eliminating more than a million persons from the relief rolls April 1.

One series of White House conferences is finished, with the tax revisers—Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Undersecretary John W. Hanes, and Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi—still retaining the co-operative interest of President Roosevelt. If, after the figures are examined, the President decides not to support the one-big-tax method of reaping revenue from corporation incomes, Senator Harrison is ready to go ahead with the plan on his own. Rejection of the plan would be a serious rebuff to the two ranking Treasury officials, including the President's closest Cabinet friend, Secretary Morgenthau.

Meantime, on Capitol Hill the House Appropriations Committee continued privately to question WPA Administrator Francis C. Harrington about the $150,000,000 supplemental appropriation President Roosevelt requested for the third time this week. There is every indication that the Committee and the Congress will be deliberate in considering the relief appropriation, with final action by both houses unlikely before the first cuts go into effect during the first week of April—if, indeed, WPA proceeds with the cuts.

As to income tax returns, the Treasury is somewhat more encouraged than it was earlier in the year. Previous estimates were that March collections would be only $425,000,000 as compared with $723,000,000 last year. But in the first 14 days of this month, the actual collections totaled $96,636,397, or a drop of 25 per cent as compared with last year, which if projected for the rest of the month would show collections exceeding $500,000,000.

Backing and filling is the prevalent attitude on Capitol Hill regarding taxation this week. Speaker Bankhead, who on Monday and Tuesday had deprecated the possibility of any general tax revision, now says he meant that taxes will probably not be revised to reduce the total revenues.

As long as the President's attitude is in doubt, this uncertainty is likely to continue. Thomas G. Corcoran, now back in harness again, is credited with leadership of a movement to prevent tax "concessions" and there is much talk of the New Deal's left wing swinging into action to block the Morgenthau-Hanes-Harrison forces. It is a transition period, and the business "appeasement" program hangs largely upon the tax decision.

# Amen Digs Into Geoghan Probe

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 16—The John Harlan Amen investigation of alleged official corruption in Brooklyn today had embraced the admittedly major task of investigating charges of corruption within the office of William F. X. Geoghan, District Attorney of Kings County.

Mr. Amen yesterday questioned William F. McGuinness, a suspended staff assistant of Mr. Geoghan, who is under indictment for conspiracy to "fix" a criminal case, the special prosecutor admitted, concerning developments within the Geoghan office during his seven years as Assistant District Attorney.

The utmost importance is attached to Mr. Amen's new line of investigation, since it is recalled that he was appointed Special Assistant Attorney General to supersede Mr. Geoghan largely because of allegations that a member of the Geoghan office was involved in the Brooklyn fur racket.

Until now Mr. Amen's inquiries have been concerned chiefly with jury selection irregularities, the bail-bonding racket, the fur racket, and, most recently, illegal practices by physicians, while those close to the investigation declared the new move was designed to uncover any possible connection between these rackets and the District Attorney's office, whose duty it was to stop them.

The expansion of the investigation was foreshadowed some time ago when Mr. Amen seized the complete records of all Brooklyn criminal courts, police precincts, and grand juries.

Mr. McGuinness, who was prosecuted by Mr. Geoghan himself last summer on the "fixing" charge, is considered as an especially strong Amen witness, since as Assistant District Attorney he handled many of Brooklyn's major criminal cases during the past seven years. He was in charge of the important Homicide Bureau, before which the notorious Sam Drukman murder case which involved the Brooklyn trucking racket, came.

At the same time the Amen office announced the arraignment of the third person indicted with Joseph and Mary Brandino by the extraordinary grand jury on charges of blackmailing F. Donald Coster, late President of McKesson and Robbins, Inc. He is John Brandino, brother of his two co-defendants.

Asked what his interest was in the Coster case, Mr. Amen said that several weeks ago he indicated that a link between a Brooklyn politician and the Coster blackmailers had been uncovered and that this brought it within the scope of his inquiry.

FOR cheese lovers, Gristede's is a paradise, a veritable Garden of Edam, Roquefort, Camembert, Bel Paese, Oka, Cheddar, Gruyere, Liederkranz and a hundred others, ranging from the humblest cottage cheeses to the tanciest imported varieties. Gristede offers the whole world of cheeses to choose from for your enjoyment . . . for new variety in Lenten menus.

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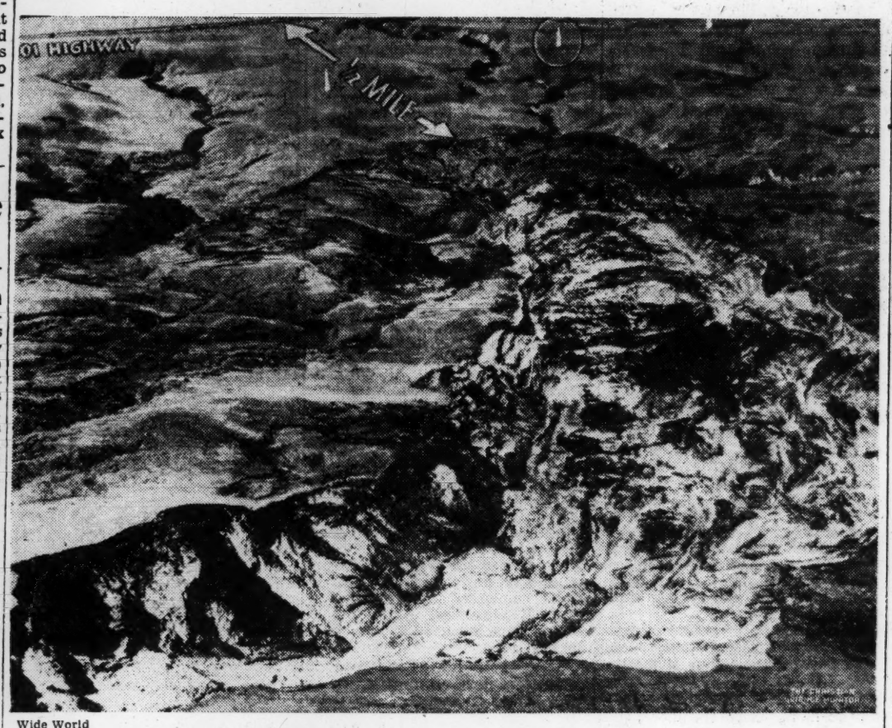
# The Camera Views the News

Wide World

**Orchid Adds to Role of Honors**

Brenda, the new orchid named in honor of Brenda Frazier, has scored again. At the International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace, New York, the specimen captured the gold medal for the best orchid in its class. In the picture the Brenda (left) raised by Lager D. Hurrell, is shown with another variety, under the sponsorship of Willoughby Kohner of Muncie, Ind.




Wide World

**Canada-to-Mexico Highway Between San Francisco and Los Angeles Safe**

GILROY, Calif.—A mountain that traveled a mile and three quarters in less than a week has begun to spread out near here into a large area of flat land, thus leaving a half-mile margin of security for the Canadian-Mexican Highway shown at the top left of the picture. The picture was taken from the top of the mountain overlooking the moving earth in Pajaro Valley.

# Cardenas Advises Richberg of Plan To End Oil Issue

MEXICO, D. F., March 16 (AP)—President Cardenas yesterday advanced a plan of his own for settlement of the problem growing out of Mexico's expropriation March 18, 1938, of $40,000,000 worth of British and American-owned oil properties.

President Cardenas presented the plan to Donald R. Richberg, representative of British and American companies, at their fifth conference. Details were not disclosed.

The Government Press Department issued a statement saying the proposal set forth concretely the views of Mexico. "In the course of the discussion," the statement said, "there arose a point on which Mr. Richberg considered it necessary to consult with the local representatives of the companies."

Another conference was fixed for March 17. The fact that the President presented a plan was regarded as indicating it was a counter proposal to suggestions previously advanced by Mr. Richberg.

A celebration is planned for Sunday, March 19, at which the President will be the principal figure, commemorating the first anniversary of the expropriation.

**Cotton Goes Into Roads**

Several Southern States are experimenting with the use of cotton fabric in road construction.

Wide World

**Envoy to Washington**

H. E. Hjalmar Procope, the new Minister from Finland, photographed on his arrival on the Ile de France.

Wide World

**Woman Flier**

Amy Johnson, who has several record flights to her credit, has just arrived in the United States for a visit.

# Finland Neutral, but Arms

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 16—Finland will pursue a policy of absolute neutrality in international affairs, according to Hjalmar J. Procope, newly appointed Minister to the United States.

In this Finland will be in full accord with the policy of other nations in Northern Europe, Mr. Procope, who has twice held the post of Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs and once that of Minister of Commerce, said in an interview at the Ritz-Carlton last night before he left here for Washington. The Minister of the Northern European Democracy, which has been the only country to regularly continue payments on its war debts, declared his "greatest wish" was to maintain and develop "the good understanding and the friendly relations between the United States and Finland."

"We Finns are very happy at the good relations between your country and ours," he said. "We have always looked at the United States as the country of freedom and the Finnish people are inspired by the same ideals as the American Nation.

"We follow with the keenest interest the developments in the United States, on which we believe the future of humanity is dependent in political, economic and cultural respects."

Finland has, however, the envoy declared, gone on a four-year program of defensive armament.

"It began last year," he continued. "It is now swallowing some 15 per cent of our budget. But we must be able to defend ourselves if we want to maintain our neutrality, and this is the backbone of our international policy."

Mr. Procope said progress of trade relations between Finland and this country was one of his main interests. He recalled that since 1935, trade between the two countries had increased remarkably, adding that he believed the increse could be larger.

"I look forward particularly to the world's fair as a means of developing trade," he declared.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.


# Mine Operators And Workers Seek An End to Dispute

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 16—Representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the Appalachian Coal Operators retired into secret sessions at the Biltmore Hotel here today to attempt to settle their wage and hour differences, following the operators' rejection of the union demand for an additional 50 cents a day wage increase and the substitution of a five-day, 30 hour-week for the 35-hour week now prevailing.

In rejecting the union demands, the operators suggested a return to the agreement operative for two years prior to March 31, 1937, whereby the basic daily wage rate was $5.50 in the northern and $5.10 in the southern Appalachian region. In both cases this agreement calls for a daily wage rate 50 cents below that provided for in the present contract, which expires March 31.

The operators also voiced emphatic disapproval of union demands for an annual two-week vacation with pay and for a guarantee of 200 working days a year. Charles O'Neill, operator spokesman, declared the union's demands would boost the national coal bill $157,000,000 a year, or 66⅔ cents a ton.

In rebuttal, John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, and head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, denied that any such raise would take place, putting the additional ton cost at 27 cents. Mr. Lewis stated that since this was the exact sum which the industry lost on each ton of coal last year, it might better give it to the 400,000 soft coal miners rather than to the public.

At the same time, Mr. Lewis suggested that the conference take immediate steps to reassure the consuming public that the prolongation of the wage-hour conferences will not result in a general soft-coal strike. He suggested some sort of a "guarantee" be given.

In discussing the coal industry's drop in revenue, Mr. O'Neill declared that since 1925 the soft coal operators had lost $370,000,000 and that losses of nearly $100,000,000 had been chalked up during the past two years.

Mr. O'Neill attributed this to stiff competition, the number of small operating units and the rise of so-called "wagon" and "truck" mines. The union delegates declared that the loss was due to chaotic conditions in the industry, which the operators did little to remove.

Mr. O'Neill further added that since 1925 the increased use of other fuels and of hydro-electric power had reduced the soft coal market by $104,000,000 tons. He said this meant a loss of $204,000,000 to the operators and $122,000,000 to the miners, throwing 113,000 of them out of work.

**Chinese Pickets Withdrawn**

PORTLAND, Ore., March 16 (AP)—Withdrawal of Chinese pickets today ended a 13-day tieup of scrap-iron consigned to Japan and prevented a possible port closure.

# Indictments Hit Numbers Racket

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J., March 15—Another numbers racket, flourishing in Atlantic City, was cut down here today when the Federal grand jury indicted 13 men for evasion of income taxes in the operation of a vast numbers pool said to have brought in a revenue of $1,000,000 a year. William F. Smith, Assistant United States Attorney, who obtained the indictment, said that those named in the indictment operated a numbers lottery business similar to that disclosed during the trial of James J. Hines in New York City.

The indictment charged not only failure to file income tax returns for 1935, 1936 and 1937, but also making a false statement. The racket setup was alleged to have included a headquarters, eight substations and controlled "numbers writers" in 923 places, many of which were in small stores in and around Atlantic City.

The indictment is the result of investigations undertaken by Treasury Department agents.

# Philadelphia Bond Policy Is Criticized

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA — The major cause for the present plight of Philadelphia's finances is its dependence upon bond issues to finance capital improvements, according to the Bureau of Municipal Research.

The current issue of the Bureau's publication, Citizens' Business, indorses the feature of the proposed new City Charter Act which stipulates that all capital improvements under a cost of $10,000,000 be financed on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

Contending that capital works must be taken care of from current revenue rather than from bond issues, the Bureau points out that the cost of the city's bonded debt has increased 310 per cent since Jan. 1, 1920, when the present City Charter became effective.

# Trade in Mexico Attracts Japanese

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTERREY, Mexico — Saichiro Koshida, Ambassador to Mexico from Japan, visited this city recently in his tour of northern industrial cities, during which he is informing himself on the needs of the country that could be met by Japanese industry, and what products of Mexican labor can be sent to Japan.

"Feeling for Mexico is very warm in Japan," he said, "and we continue, due to our friendly relations to sell much merchandise in Mexican markets."

He congratulated Monterrey on its industrial progress, and took much interest in the growing importance of the silk industry in this country.

# *Pleas of a Little Chinese Boy Bring Funds for the Sufferers*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—You would hardly expect to find him making speeches for Chinese war sufferers, but there he is, in a pale green mandarin robe with a black satin jacket, a little cap on his head, with a bright button for a topknot and—five years old.

His name is Richard Gum Loon Lee. He passed his fifth birthday Nov. 1. His father owns a Chinese restaurant in Mott Street and says, without emotion, as one who simply states a fact, that the Gum Loon of his son's name means, being interpreted, "Brave Neighbor."

Almost anyone would be willing to allow that Richard deserves the appellation for, knowing that the children in his country were in sore straits, he has simply thought out a few things to say, and got up to say them whenever anyone would listen—and the net result of such a simple conviction is that, to date, Richard has earned for distressed Chinese people, the not inconsiderable sum of $80,000.

"One evening he spoke at the Chinese Theater," his father said dispassionately, "and $10,000 was raised."

What Richard says when he speaks to the end that people will give money to aid and comfort his distressed countrymen, runs something like this: "I am a little American citizen. I sleep safe every night with my mother and father. I have a good home. But little boys and girls in China cannot sleep safe in good homes because they do not have homes and they are not safe. Bombs are dropping around, and it is very unsafe."

Richard has spoken for the distressed Chinese in Boston, Philadelphia, and his own New York. He was born in the United States, and he speaks English clearly. Every once in a while, when he is speaking, he gets so mad, thinking about the misery of his fellows in China, that he shouts the words furiously and a dreadful look comes over his face. He does not think he is doing anything unusual. He does not speak to audiences of children. "I cannot talk to little persons," he says, conclusively. "Large persons I talk very good."

The first speech he ever made was when he was three. There was a meeting of a large Chinese society in Philadelphia, and his father took him, and he spoke pleasantly and well, so his father thought, when things got so bad for their countrymen in China, that Richard had better put whatever talents he had to work, getting people to give money to relieve that distress.

Being very honest about it, Mr Lee readily acknowledges that he prepares Richard's speeches for him, but Richard understands the meanings so clearly that the speeches immediately become his. His mother and father have talked to him about the difference between the conditions in which he lives and the conditions that are an everyday thing to boys and girls in China, and have shown him pictures, and he has had no difficulty in summoning the kind of indignation that makes him a very forceful speaker. Eventually the Lees think, he might perhaps go on the stage, so far as a certain innate talent goes. But when he is old enough to do anything he will probably find something more important to do than act out traditional plays.

At present he is going to a private school in Pennsylvania. But he says that every chance he gets he is going on, speaking in behalf of the poor Chinese. "I have to. I am comfortable," he says, with a touch of severity, as if challenging anyone to show cause why a Chinese boy of five may not try to help his countrymen.

# *Customers Called In to Help In Management of Big Store*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—If you go using the phrase, "woman executive" around Hortense Odlum, President of Bonwit Teller, she is apt to say:

"That's too fancy for what I do. I'm just a person with a job."

Mrs. Odlum is the head of a large department store; but if she hears a stock girl say, "Look! Here comes the boss!" she likes it, because she regards employees as associates, engaged in providing a place people will want to come to. She is on her fifth year in the post, having taken over in October, 1934.

What do customers want to find in a store? One of the quickest ways to know is to ask them; and that is how she began. She wrote to some of them and invited them to join a committee, with an eye to analyzing and improving the store's service.

Soon she organized a committee, meeting at stated intervals, with everybody saying, "You know I always thought it would be nice to have. . ."

Things began to happen; among them, an increase of around $3,000,000 in business annually. Last year it was $9,500,000.

If you ask people who know Mrs. Odlum, they will say they think the thing that makes her a success is that she has never forgotten the days when she could buy only inexpensive clothes, and wanted to have as much charm and style for her money as possible.

"I remember," she says, "how I used to wish the cheap dresses I contented myself with had lines like the ones I couldn't afford. Mr. Odlum and I were married in Utah on $50 a month. When we came to New York to live, we had a baby, too, and Mr. Odlum had risen to the munificent salary of $75 a month. But though I loved pretty clothes as much as any young wife you ever saw, I don't want to forget those days when I had to fix up my old things and make them look like new, and buy an inexpensive dress once in a long time. It gives me a feeling of appreciation for the problems of other women; it gives me an inspiration in trying to provide stocks out of which women who have to be very careful indeed of their money can secure charm, and style, and that intangible something, about her clothes, that means so much to a woman. There are such quantities of women with an eye for style—and ever so little money. I used to be one of them; and somehow I think it is a kind of reward to have the privilege of taking them into account now, when we are buying stock for the store."

When she got the Customer's Advisory Committee functioning smoothly, she thought it would be a good thing to have a Salespersons' Advisory Committee too. Twice each year the staff elects 20 girls from the store personnel to serve, and various advisory groups hold meetings separately and together, and pool their information and suggestions, for the good of the patrons of the store. Soon there will be a committee made up of non-selling employees, certain of whom observe interesting and important points about store service.

Among other things she has been doing is sending letters to cash customers. Most stores go on the notion that it is the charge customers that must be cherished and petted. But Mrs. Odlum says:

"The cash customers are the ones who give us our money right away. We had to have some method of letting them know we value their patronage, want the store truly to serve them, want to change it if it doesn't. We want to know what their experience is, for instance, in trying to exchange things. Anyone is likely to make a mistake, or to change her mind. Something you bought today may be wholly the wrong thing tomorrow. Very well; it ought to be no crime to want to return or exchange it. But the point is, was the store gracious about it? Did your experience in exchanging it make you feel that here was a store, not miffed because you made it a bit of trouble about exchange, but which wanted you to be truly satisfied?

"You could scale everything we do here down to the little dry goods store in a small town. We like it that women are in key positions here, because it is the women of the country who spend the family money; and we like the way customers and salespeople have got together. It is simply elegant adventure."

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And, finally, taste Wonder Bread. Let it linger in your mouth so you get every bit of its delicious goodness. The slo-baking process is one reason for Wonder Bread's marvelous flavor. Always ask for Slo-Baked Wonder Bread from now on.

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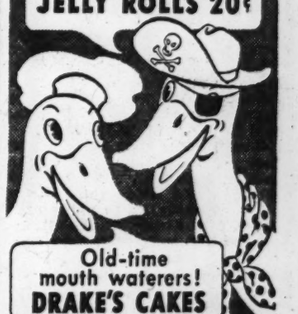


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# Hollywood Obligations in a Producer's Eyes

**Americans at Work**

The tenth of 12 articles on "Millions Make the Movies" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Harry M. Warner

President of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The men and women who make a nation's entertainment have obligations above and beyond their primary commercial objective, which is the box office. In the long run Hollywood, collectively, and producing companies individually, will succeed or fail, in my opinion, exactly in the proportion in which they recognize these obligations.

The problems of production, distribution, and exhibition of motion pictures are many and varied. They must be satisfactorily adjusted or we fail almost before we start. But with the mechanism of our industry fairly well established, we can give earnest consideration to our implied duties to ethics, patriotism, and the fundamental rights of individuals.

The motion picture producer shares this obligation with the schools, the churches, the service organizations of all kinds which stand for tolerance, for decent thinking and fair relations with the rest of mankind. I do not mean that we should attempt, in the theater, to teach all the lessons, preach all the sermons, or solve all the political problems of the world.

**Should Give**

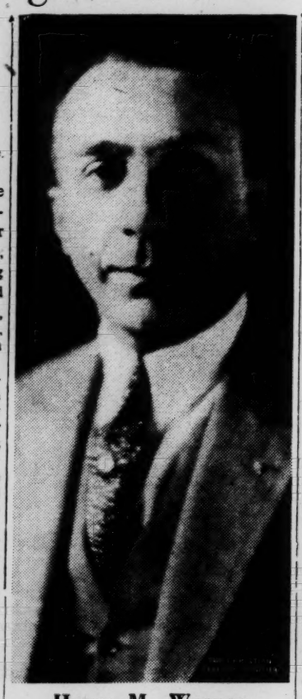
We cannot do this, but we can and should give a helping hand to the causes of good government, of fair play, or understanding between peoples of the world. We work in the most universally understood medium ever devised. The motion picture can be a great power for peace and good will or, if we shirk our obvious duty, it can stand idly by and let the world go to pot. I think we are making an honest effort to use the screen's influence for the greatest general good of humanity. I am proud that my own company has had some part in this.

Recently we undertook to produce a series of historical short subjects, in color, which would depict some of the great moments and dramatic incidents in our national life and development. The reception accorded these has been one of the most gratifying and inspiring experiences to me personally in our company's history.

**Success of a Picture**

The success of a picture is measured not only in dollars and cents returned but in the worth of the principles it illustrates. Encouraged by the enthusiastic response to these first patriotic short subjects, we will make more of them and we will continue to make them available to schools, churches, lodges, and any and every worthy group interested in building ever firmer foundations under the American commonwealth.

All producers feel that they have a duty to the nation as well as to the industry, to help keep uppermost in the public's mind the advantages we all enjoy in this country. All of us recognize certain subtle dangers to our institutions and our principles of government in influences originating in the outside world.



Harry M. Warner
President of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.

Hollywood believes in America as firmly as any community or any business believes in it and we possess the added advantage of being able to express our faith in the common language of the screen.

**Problem of Producer**

These are not the problems of the actor, the director or the technical men of pictures as much as they are the problems of the producer. It is his attitude that usually determines the content of any picture and the strength of his faith in the ultimate good judgment of the majority will be the guiding factor in keeping the Hollywood product worthy.

I would be the last one to claim that all our efforts have turned out as well as we hoped they would. Producers, like others, make mistakes. If we learn from those mistakes we progress and the public will come to know eventually that we are trying to turn our efforts to the best possible use for the greatest possible number.

A motion picture involves a large sum of money and a great amount of effort on the part of many people. Several thousand artists, artisans, laborers, and specialists have a hand in every production and each and every one of them tries his best to make the picture worthwhile. When we make a picture like "The Life of Emile Zola" we fairly glow with pride and we glory in the fact that the public gives us tangible proof of its whole-hearted approval.

**Effort with "Juarez"**

We will try again with "Juarez," with the same great star, Paul Muni, and with Bette Davis, Brian Aherne, and John Garfield. The struggle of the remarkable Mexican to save his nation for its own people is so surprisingly paralleled by world events today that the timeliness of the subject matter is obvious.

Not all pictures can be "Zolas." As long as there are varying tastes, different viewpoints, incompatible interests in the world, we, as producers, must seek to please the greatest possible number of future patrons. We believe we owe that to our audiences, our stockholders, and ourselves. But this need not and, I sincerely believe, does not mean that we cannot, at the same time, continue to foster new and increasing respect for the fine things in government, literature, and life.

**Picture of America**

I feel that America is putting its best foot forward in the world of nations because the Hollywood-made motion picture has given other peoples a reasonably true picture of America, extolling the values of its Democratic principles and the advantages of living where personal liberties have not been curtailed.

Our primary problem, let me repeat, is to make enjoyable, box-office entertainment. No producer can slight that. But above and beyond that is an ever present duty to educate, to stimulate and demonstrate the fundamentals of free government, free speech, religious tolerance, freedom of press, freedom of assembly and the greatest possible happiness for the greatest possible number.

To that end our company and, I believe, our whole industry, stands pledged—now and for the future.

# *Peru Develops Its Back Yard*

By a Staff Photographer

**New Jostles the Old in Land of the Incas**

**Top left—New mining properties of Fernandini interests; silver and copper.**

**Top right—Old Spanish gate in Cuzco, ancient capital of the Incas.**

**Bottom left—Indian woman contrasts primitive way of spinning with modern textile mill in background near Cuzco.**

**Bottom right—Bridge hangs over river on road cut through precipice leading to Colony of the Perenee, Peru.**

**Tall Corn**

**Alfonso Bernos, road engineer, compares his height with the stalks at Tingo Maria experiment station.**

# Hoover Opposes Regimenting Of American Youth

LOS ANGELES, March 16 (AP)—America needs to keep pace with Fascist states, says former President Hoover, in providing recreational opportunities for youth—but with moral discipline as the goal, not regimentation.

"The Fascist program embraces much that we try to attain in our boys' clubs and Boy Scouts and our multitude of institutions devoted to youth," he said at a Boys' Club of America dinner last night.

"That is, they systematically examine them physically, undertake to build up their bodies, to give them sports and recreation, to give them encouragement and faith in the future.

"But it is practically compulsory. They build for regimentation, for submission, and for mental and moral subjection to their masters.

"That is not what America wants. We want to build for moral discipline. . . . We want education in truth, not propaganda."

The former President warned that "it will be a sign of degeneration when we as private citizens surrender character building to the State."

Appealing for support of boys' clubs, now organized in 36 States, Mr. Hoover said: "We shall beg unblushingly till we have five times our present 300 clubs."

He estimated there are some 3,000,000 youths in the United States "who have to go to the pavement in congested cities for their mental and physical outlet." There, he said, "we make most of our gangsters and feed most of our jails."

Joe E. Brown, film comedian, was Master of Ceremonies at the dinner, held at a hotel where culinary unions are on strike. Two pickets were at the entrance. A union telegram asked the former President not to attend.

# Lipsky Says Jews Will Fight British Plan for Palestine

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 16—British proposals for liquidation of the Palestine troubles will never be accepted willingly by the Jews, who will not co-operate in the destruction of the position they have established for themselves there "through the sacrificial labor of 20 years," according to Louis Lipsky, one of the American delegates to the British-Jewish-Arab Conference in London. Mr. Lipsky returned here with Robert Szold, another Jewish delegate, in the Isle de France of the French Line, yesterday.

"Britain apparently has resorted to the implied threat evidenced toward the end of the conference that it would impose a policy of its own," Mr. Lipsky said. "The proposal was made during the Conference to establish an 'independent' state in Palestine after a period of years. Until an agreement as to the constitution of the proposed state had been worked out forms of self-government upon the basis of status quo would be provided.

"Government spokesmen indicated to the Jewish delegates at the conference that the period of transition would be extended and a larger immigration schedule would be conceded for the next five years, suggesting that in the last analysis the setting up of the independent state would depend upon ultimate Jewish consent. The Jews will not voluntarily consent to the annulment of their rights.

"There are rights which not even the present Government of England will be able to take from the Jews who have built up Palestine. There are rights that the 500,000 Jews of Palestine are bound to protect with their own strength and resources, in which they will have the support of Jews throughout the world.

"The friendship and loyalty of the Jewish people toward the mandatory government will break, never to be restored, if the present Government of England persists in its unjust, faithless, and misguided policy."

# Price Drop Faces Milk Industry In New York

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 16 (AP)—New York's milk industry faced today the prospects of an early price drop with little chance of a return to price-fixing for several months.

Almost at the same time a State Assembly Committee blocked any immediate return to milk price-fixing. New York City distributors predicted a decline in the price of Grade B milk for both consumer and producer.

Officials of a major distributor who refused to be quoted said a decrease from 13¾ to "about 12¾" cents per quart for delivered Grade B milk is "probable shortly." This, they added, would be accompanied by a corresponding drop in the price paid farmers.

**Regulations Inoperative**

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—State Agriculture Commissioner Holton V. Noyes March 14 declared New York's milk-marketing regulations inoperative on the heels of an announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace suspending the Federal-State pact governing the metropolitan New York area.

At the same time, Mr. Noyes said he had received but 86.9 per cent of the signed distributors' contracts agreeing to continue voluntarily the provisions of the invalidated Federal State pact.

The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., announced yesterday a February basic net pool return to members of $1.76 per hundredweight for 3.5 milk at the 201-210 milk zone.

The January return was $1.88 per hundredweight.

**U. S. Abandons Plan**

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Agricultural Department has abandoned temporarily its six-month effort to regulate the marketing of milk in the New York metropolitan area because of the difficulty of the adverse court decision. The formal announcement was made March 15.

**Effect Minimized**

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Spokesmen for milk producers and dealers in the Rochester area expressed confidence March 15 that failure of milk price regulations in the New York City zone would have little effect here, since virtually all dealers have signed contracts.

**Voluntary Action Sought**

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Niagara Frontier Milk Producers Bargaining Agency is making "steady progress" in its campaign to continue voluntarily principles of an invalidated State Milk Marketing Agreement, Edward J. Brophy, Executive Secretary, said March 15.

# Peru Under Social Reforms Seeks to Minimize Politics

*Peru, brought to world attention recently by the Pan American Conference at Lima, has its own internal drama of compelling interest. With Congress closed and supreme powers vested in the President, revolt by a Cabinet officer recently focused attention on Peru's outlook. A Christian Science Monitor staff writer who attended the Lima Conference and has traveled extensively in Peru during the past year, summarizes the situation in a series of articles on "Peru Awakes." Articles appeared Feb. 20 and Feb. 28. The third follows.*

By Roland Hall Sharp

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

"Be brief. The reconstruction of Peru requires the maximum work of the employees and officials of the State."

"Do it now."

These signs over office desks in Lima set the tone for President Benavides' Government of "Peace, Order, and Work."

The end of General Benavides' mandate from the disbanded Constituent Assembly comes on apace. Political activity should be humming, for 1939 is a political year. Next Dec. 8, the President must either fulfill his expressed wish to turn Peru over to a successor, or be perpetuated in office by means more or less representative of popular opinion.

"We have little time for politics," Foreign Minister Carlos Concha, who presided over the recent Pan American Conference at Lima, told the writer. "We are building, working, and carrying on social reforms. When the time is ripe, we may see a return of political activity in Peru. But it must be controlled. The inter-party violence of the past cannot be permitted."

**Once Taught at Yale**

Dr. Concha, who for some years taught at Yale University during one of those periods of political exile so familiar in South America, sums up the Peruvian situation by variations on Lincoln. Peru, he says, has: "Government of the people, for the people, but not by the people."

Without passing judgment on whether Peru's abysmal social contrasts justify a dictated government, the visitor to Lima and into the interior can grasp some of the difficulties. Millions live so close to the subsistence level that radical agitators find a soil prepared for their sowings.

**Labor Comes Cheap**

Indian labor in the mountains jogs all day under heavy loads for 50 centavos, or about 10 cents U. S. Road work in the new pioneer projects brings from 1.50 to 6 soles, the latter for skilled labor.

In Lima, common labor rates 2.50 soles daily and up. Master workmen earn 8 to 10 soles. Young men coming to Lima find that food and lodging alone require 6 or more soles. Office help averages about 5 soles daily. This is the forgotten white collar class where revolutionary propaganda thrives.

In the office where governmental housing projects are designed, one learns that thousands of families in Lima live in quarters poor enough to command no more than 10 soles monthly, or $2. Other thousands pay up to $6. Private housing projects have not been devised to supply better living conditions within these rentals. So the Government has stepped in.

Three projects have been completed, all designed for workers earning 4 to 8 soles daily. Rentals rup up to 30 soles a month, and at the end of 20 years the worker takes title to the house. There are two, three, and four rooms. If the breadwinner passes on at any time—even within a day after signing the contract, his widow obtains title without further payment.

**Other Projects Are Cheaper**

These housing quadrangles are something to see, with sports fields in the enclosure, and outdoor swimming pools free to residents of the entire neighborhood.

The fourth housing project comes down to the level of workers earning 2.50 to 4 soles a day. Rents range as low as 10 soles, or $2 a month, giving full title in 20 years.

Four hundred additional houses are being built in 1939—the year which opens with "little time for politics."

# Methodist Bishop Charges D. A. R.'s With Fascism

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 16—Women of the nation today have before them an appeal by the Rt. Rev. Frances J. McConnell, widely-known liberal Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to stand "unflinchingly by American ideals." Simultaneously Bishop McConnell sharply criticized the Daughters of the American Revolution, whom he declared might well be called the "mothers of fascism," and struck out sharply at Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, whose speeches after Munich, he declared, "have done much to lower the whole tone of the world in so far as fascism is concerned."

Mention of the Daughters of the American Revolution brought hisses from many women who attended a luncheon by the American League for Peace and Democracy, before which Bishop McConnell spoke, at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday.

"Chamberlain," he said, "is just about my age, but I wouldn't think it a great victory to have peace in my time without ideals."

Approximately $11,000 has been raised by the League for defense of democracy, Mrs. Anna Center Schneidermann, chairman of the campaign committee, revealed. The "tremendous impetus of all reactionary forces makes the peace campaign necessary," she added, declaring the money would be used to buy radio time for talks urging all Americans to "join in a race with reaction—a race of all progressive forces against reaction." Leaflets will also be made up and distributed with the fund.

# *'Speedometer Watcher' Saves Dad From Fine*

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Otto Peters was bucking heavy odds in Municipal Court when he pitted his claim of "not speeding" against the police officers' speed-trap—usually regarded as infallible.

"I have my speedometer watcher here, your honor," Peters said.

"Your what?" queried the judge.

Peters pointed to his eight-year-old son—his "driving partner, because he just sits and watches my speedometer."

"My dad was going between 20 and 25 miles an hour," the youngster piped.

The judge smiled—dismissed the charge.

# *Of All Things . . . !*

### *Gas in a Big Way*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN—Work is to be started in March on a new gasometer, a device for holding and measuring gas, at Gelsenkirchen, an industrial center in Westphalia. It will have a diameter of 80 meters, a height of nearly 150 meters, a capacity of 6,000,000 hectoliters, and a ground area of 5,000 square meters. This colossus, which will be almost as tall as the towers of Cologne Cathedral, will be large enough to contain the Deutschland Hall, largest hall in Berlin, 2½ times.

### *Cave Man's Art Found*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MUNICH, Germany—A German archaeologist, exploring the interior of the Kastlhaeng Cave in Bavaria, has discovered the well-preserved drawing of a goat estimated to be at least 100,000 years old.

Every detail of the drawing, including the horns and the tail, can be clearly seen, since the lines are an inch deep in the walls of the cave. The prehistoric artist made the drawing, which measures 30 by 20 inches, in the soft earth. Later the earth hardened. Even the marks made by the finger nails of the artist show distinctly.

### *Umbrellas to Nibble*

LONDON (AP)—Britons can now eat Prime Minister Chamberlain's "appeasement" umbrella.

London stores are displaying miniature brown and black candy umbrellas with this slogan:

"You Muss Enjoy a Peace of Chamberlain Rock! Umbrella Fuhra Tanner."

This specimen of British humor involves both punning and slang.

The "Muss" refers to Premier Mussolini. Then comes a play on the words "peace" and "piece." "Rock" refers to rock candy.

"Fuhra" is a play on Führer Hitler. "Tanner" is a sixpence, 12 cents.

### *Profits From the Sea*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWPORT, Ore. — For several days recently high winds whipped this sector of the Oregon coast and, as a result, beach combers are reaping a harvest. Julius Schaffer found the year's prize, however, when he picked up a small stone jar which contained three $100 bills and some small change.

Other persons were rewarded in lesser degrees with a collection of Japanese glass fish net "floats," one being 50 inches in diameter and another 45 inches.

### *Hews to the Line*

CHICAGO (AP)—Policeman Charles Jackson drew a lot of wisecracks from the sidewalk crowd which gathered to see him chop down a large tree that had been broken by the wind.

He told the crowd he would fell the tree between sidewalk and curb—and he did to the accompaniment of applause.

"Up in Escanaba, Mich., they used to call me 'Old Hickory' when I was a lumberjack," he explained. "I've been 25 years on the police force waiting for a job like this."

### *Home at Last*

MISHAWAKA, Ind. (AP)—Eleven and a half years ago Herman Klein turned his nine-months-old fox terrier into the front yard.

The dog didn't come back and Mr. Klein finally gave him up.

The other day Mrs. Klein heard a scratching outside. She saw a dog wagging his tail.

She compared his markings with an old photograph and found he was the long lost family pet. Mr. Klein said the dog knew all the tricks he'd been taught as a pup.

### *Blue and Lilac Chosen As Queen's Colors*

LONDON (AP)—Queen Elizabeth has chosen two colors—Regina blue and Mayflower lilac—in connection with the forthcoming royal tour of the United States and Canada.

It was said that "in all probability" the colors would be embodied in her wardrobe.

The name of the Capital of Saskatchewan inspired the designation "Regina blue," and the "Mayflower lilac" took its name from the Pilgrim fathers' ship.

### *Fostoria Traffic Laws Fail So Motorists Go on Honor*

FOSTORIA, Ohio (AP)—Motorists are on their honor with all parking restrictions abolished for 60 days as officials began on March 16 an experiment which, they expect, will make "traffic history."

City Council members said the laws had failed. Now anything goes and even double parking will be permitted.

# Refinery Adds Units In Southwest Advance

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORT ARTHUR, Texas—Typifying industrial development in the Southwest is the modernization and expansion program completed at a cost of more than $1,000,000 at the Smiths Bluff refinery of the Pure Oil Company, 10 miles north of here on the Neches River.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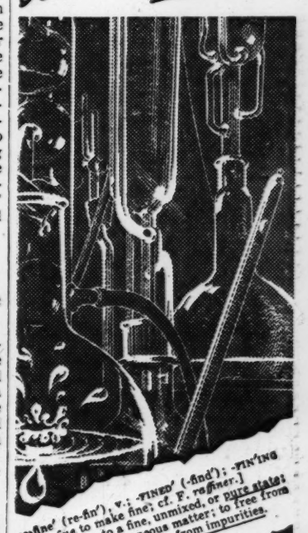

re-fine' (re-fin'), v.; -FINED' (-find'); -FIN'ING. [re- + fine to make fine; cf. F. refiner.] To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from extraneous matter; to free from dross; to free or cleanse from impurities.

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# U. S. Notes That Czech Jews Will Now Join Refugee Flood

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—A new refugee problem, growing out of the dissolution of Czecho-Slovakia, was added today to the existing struggle to care for German-Jewish refugees.

As American officials closely followed central European developments to determine how they would affect the United States, it was estimated that there are 376,000 Jews in Czecho-Slovakia.

A large portion of Czech Jews, it is believed here, will be required through German pressure to leave Bohemia and Slovakia. Dispatches reaching Washington disclose that even before the break-up of the post-war Republic, Reichsführer Hitler had brought pressure to bear on the Prague Government toward this end.

The Inter-Governmental Refugee Committee set up in London on the initiative of President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, shortly will see what steps can be taken to aid the Czech Jews.

The United States, however, can give little direct assistance. Contrary to what happened in the case of Germany, whose immigration quota is 99 per cent filled. It totals only 2,874 a year.

Officials here doubt whether much can be done for the Czech Jews until the Inter-Governmental Committee chooses a new homeland from among a number of suggested locations. A committee now is in British Guiana, on the northeast coast of South America, making an investigation with this in view.

When the new land is decided on, the Inter-Governmental Committee will receive American financial assistance in helping settle the Jews there.

# Poles Welcome Hungarians

WARSAW, March 16 (AP)—Advance detachments of Hungarian troops joined Polish guards early today at the new frontier established by Hungarian occupation of Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia).

Marching through a blizzard, they reached posts at Lavoczne and Sianki. The main column was expected later this morning.

The Poles welcomed the Hungarian advance units with food and drinks. They had come some 60 miles across mountainous terrain.

Polish military sources said they were "happy that the 20-year dream of a common frontier with Hungary has now been realized."

With supporting forces expected to follow the Hungarian advance guard, the eastern tip of Carpatho-Ukraine and its Capital of Chust was cut off from Slovakia and the Czech Capital at Prague.

Poland, keenly watching the Czech debacle with an eye to its own future, followed its March 15 diplomatic recognition to the independent state of Slovakia by appointment of an envoy to Bratislava, Slovak Capital.

Although Foreign Minister Joseph Beck in a message to Bratislava said Poland always had recognized the rights of Slovaks to self-determination, Poland generally felt apprehension over the growth of Nazi power to the South.

Gen. Stanaslas Skwarczynski, chief of the Nationalist Unity Movement, summoned all Deputies and Senators who belong to the movement, and told them, "Our own force is the only guarantee of the integrity of our frontiers and our power in this world."

Earlier General Skwarczynski had been received by Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Inspector General of the Polish Army.

"We are sure of the war preparedness of our Army and certain that nothing is capable of violating our interests and rights," General Skwarczynski added.

# Hitler 'Agrees' to Rule Slovaks

BERLIN, March 16 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler today agreed to take Slovakia, "independent" central portion of broken Czecho-Slovakia, under his protection.

Dr. Joseph Tiso, who declared independence of Slovakia Tuesday under Herr Hitler's guidance and promise of support, appealed to the German Führer to take the little country of 2,600,000 population under his rule.

Dr. Tiso telegraphed the Führer, now at Prague:

"In supreme confidence in you, Führer and Reichschancellor of Greater Germany, the Slovak State places itself under your protection.

"The Slovak State begs you to take over this protection."

Herr Hitler replied:

"I acknowledge receipt of your telegram of yesterday and herewith take over protection of the Slovak State."

[It was Slovak separatism which furnished Herr Hitler with an opportunity to step in and break up the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

Dr. Emil Hacha, President of Czecho-Slovakia, last Friday ousted Dr. Joseph Tiso as Premier of Slovakia and two of his Cabinet Ministers.

Dr. Tiso flew to Berlin last Monday and conferred with Herr Hitler. The next day he proclaimed the independence of his country—which lasted only two days—and resumed the Premiership.]

## German Liner Picks Up Fliers

NATAL, Brazil, March 16 (AP)—Radio reports from the German liner Monte Pascoal said today the crew of four of a German plane forced down at sea near the South American coast had been rescued.

The fliers, attempting to set a new long-distance non-stop record on a flight to South America from Germany, were believed to have failed because of motor trouble.

They dumped a quantity of fuel before descending to the ocean near the Monte Pascoal in the South Atlantic yesterday.


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# Reich Support Is Seen for Hungary

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BUDAPEST, March 16—Concern in Hungary regarding the immediate international complications over the central European crisis has been alleviated by the declaration which the Prime Minister, Count Paul Teleky, made in Parliament today to the effect that the Hungarian Army is occupying the whole of Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) without meeting much resistance and that the area would be immediately reintegrated into the Hungarian Kingdom.

This official declaration is interpreted as meaning that Germany has given its full consent to the action taken by Hungary. Furthermore, the semi-official Hungarian News Agency reported an allegedly official German declaration saying that the fate of Carpatho-Ukraine is purely a Hungarian matter. The flight of Premier Augustin Volosin and his Government from Chust, the Ruthenian capital, into Rumania seems to show that he has no German support.

Hungary, with the help of Poland, is to be allowed to suppress all Ukrainian agitation in what was Ruthenia. After Hungary reannexes this area, the word Ukraine will be abolished from this territory and the Ukrainian language will not be used. Germany, it is said, has at least made important concessions on this point.

**German Population**

However, there are certain developments which indicate that the situation is still far from comfortable for the Hungarians. The first is that an allegedly official German statement maintains that 41 per cent of the population of Slovakia is German. The leaders of the Germans in Slovakia, Franz Karmasin, is one of the most energetic National Socialists. With Mr. Karmasin at the head of a group claiming to comprise 41 per cent of people in Slovakia it is plain that the group might be in a position almost to dominate the country. Mr. Karmasin is known to have constantly shown himself hostile to the Hungarians. He has distinguished himself also by working for an independent Ukraine. Recently he made a violent attack in his paper against Polish Hungarian plans in Carpatho-Ukraine. It was he who finally caused the withdraway from the Slovak Cabinet of Karl Sidor, who was known for his Polish sympathies.

There are admittedly German troops in Slovakia. They have been used to close the Slovak border. Moreover there has been considerable mobilization in Slovakia. All the leaders of the so-called "Slovak Free Corps" have been ordered to place themselves at the disposal of the commander of the German troops.

Hungary meanwhile is steadily mobilizing. It soon will have practically all its available trained soldiers under arms again. Budapest authorities, however, insist that this is purely a precautionary measure. Care is being taken not to infringe in any way on the borders of Slovakia or Rumania. Hungarians are not pleased at the Berlin statement that 41 per cent of the Slovak people are Germans, when they claim that less than 7 per cent are actually Germans. On the same grounds Berlin could call 50 per cent of the people in Hungary Germans, it is said. Indeed the possibility of a German coup here is causing some concern. All activity of the National Socialist organization here has been firmly suppressed. A demonstration made by a group of Hungarian National Socialists at the Liberty Day celebrations held at the opera yesterday even provoked the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, to participate personally before the whole audience in silencing the young demonstrators.

By a Staff Artist

Count Paul Teleky
Premier of Hungary

**Hungary's Situation**

Hungary's situation is in some respects similar to that of Austria two years ago. The official press has been loudly praising the Third Reich and Hungary has its own energetic Henlein.

**Hungary Curbs Jews**

BUDAPEST, March 16 (AP)—The Hungarian Parliament has adopted new legislation for sweeping control of Jews.

Jews were barred from many occupations and Jewish participation in professions and business was limited to approximately 6 per cent of the total persons engaged in those fields.

Count Teleky declared Carpatho-Ukraine was "set up as an autonomous region" within Hungary and would "enjoy sweeping rights of self-government."

**Action Requested**

The Premier asserted that his Government had been besieged by Carpatho-Ukrainian (Ruthenian) delegations pleading that the little land of mountains and forests be taken over by Hungary.

In an informal explanation later, Count Teleky said autonomy for Carpatho-Ukraine would be so far-reaching that probably only foreign affairs, finance and defense would be directed from Budapest.

It was expected that Ungvar would be re-established as regional capital.

## Premier Flees to Rumania

BUCHAREST, March 16 (AP)—Premier Augustin Volosin of Carpatho-Ukraine today fled into Rumania ahead of Hungary's advancing armies taking over the easternmost section of former Czecho-Slovakia. He crossed the frontier at Sighet.

Dr. Volosin had sent a telegram to the Rumanian Government asking Rumania to annex Carpatho-Ukraine.

No reply was made by the Rumanian Government.

**Rides in Peasant Cart**

After identifying himself to Rumanian border guards, Dr. Volosin was unable to find an automobile to carry him into Rumania.

He climbed into a peasant's cart and started to the home of the Orthodox Bishop of Sighet.

# How Hitler Justifies Latest Seizures

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, March 16 (AP)—Following is an abstract of Reichsführer Hitler's proclamation of a protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia, broadcast by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop:

For a thousand years, Bohemian and Moravian lands were part of the living space of the German people.

But force and lack of reason tore them arbitrarily from their old historic environment and finally, through their inclusion in the artificial formation of Czecho-Slovakia, created a center of disturbance.

At any time from this space a new and formidable threat to European peace was bound to arise. This had happened once before.

That is because the Czecho-Slovak State and those in charge of it did not succeed in the sensible organization of the common life of national groups, which were arbitrarily united within its borders, and thereby in awakening and maintaining the interests of all concerned in maintaining this common State.

Thereby the Czecho-Slovak State proved its inability to live and actually fell to pieces.

**Germany's "Destiny"**

The German Reich, however, could not tolerate lasting disturbances in these regions which are so important to its own peace and security as well as to the general welfare and the general peace.

Sooner or later, Germany was the power most strongly interested through its historical and geographical position and, as the power most seriously affected, was destined to bear the most serious consequences.

It is therefore by the law of self-survival that the German Reich is determined to intervene decisively again to erect the foundations of reasonable central European order and proclaim decrees accordingly.

Germany already has proven in its 1,000-year-old historical past that, by reason of its size and the characteristics of the German Nation, it alone is predestined to solve these problems.

# Hitler Dictates for Czechs

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, March 16 (AP)—Following his outline of the German justification for the seizure of Bohemia and Moravia, Reichsführer Hitler in his proclamation outlined the manner in which the new "protectorate" would be governed.

The action creates two classes of citizens. The Germans within Bohemia and Moravia become a preferred class, having all the rights and privileges of citizens of Germany. Non-Germans will be subjects of the protectorate.

The decree said:

Filled with an earnest desire to serve the true interests of the peoples dwelling in this living space, to safeguard the national and individual characteristics of the German and Czech peoples, to serve the peace and social welfare of all, I therefore decree in the name of the German Reich as the basis for the future cooperation of the inhabitants of this territory the following:

**First**—Those lands of the former Czecho-Slovak Republic which were occupied by German troops in March of 1939 belong henceforth to the territory of the Greater Reich and come under its protection as "The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia." Insofar as the defense of the Reich demands, the Führer will decree regulations for individual sections of this area.

**Second** — German inhabitants of the Protectorate become German subjects and, under the stipulations of the Reich's citizenship law of September, 1935, they become citizens.

Accordingly, provisions for the protection of German blood and German honor also apply to them. They are under the jurisdiction of German laws and courts.

Remaining inhabtants of Bohemia and Moravia are made subjects of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

**Third**—The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia is autonomous and administers its own affairs. It exercises sovereign rights appertaining to a Protectorate in harmony with the political, military, and economic needs of the Reich.

These rights of sovereignty are exercised by organs of its own, by officers of its own, and by officials of its own.

**Fourth**—The supreme head of the autonomous administration of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia enjoys the protection and honors accorded a head of state.

For execution of the duties of his office, the supreme head of the Protectorate must enjoy the confidence of the Führer and Chancellor.

**Fifth** — As guardian of the Reich's interests, the Führer names a Reich's Protector in Bohemia and Moravia. His official seat is Prague. This Reich's Protector, as representative of the Führer and as Commissioner of the Reich's Government, has the task of seeing to the observance of the guiding political policy of the Führer.

The members of the Government of the Protectorate will be subject to confirmation by the Reich's Protector. Confirmation can be withdrawn.

The Reich's Protector is empowered to ask for reports on all measures of the Government of the Protectorate and to give advice to it.

He may veto measures which calculate to do harm to the Reich and, if danger looms, to issue orders necessary in the common interest.

Promulgation of laws, decrees, and other legal regulations, as well as the execution of administrative measures and legally binding court judgments, must be withheld if the Reich's Protector vetoes them.

**Sixth**—Foreign affairs of the Protectorate, especially the protection of its subjects in foreign countries, are under the care of the Reich. The Reich will conduct foreign affairs in such a manner as they will harmonize with common interests.

The Protectorate is accorded one representative accredited to the Reich's Government with the title of Minister.

**Seventh**—The Reich accords the Protectorate military protection. In accordance with this protection, the Reich maintains garrisons and military establishments within the Protectorate.

For safeguarding domestic security and order, the Protectorate may set up its own formations. The organization and its strength in numbers and arms are determined by the Reich's Government.

**Eighth**—The Reich has direct supervision over communications and transportation, as well as the postal, telegraph, and telephone service.

**Ninth**—The Protectorate belongs to the customs territory of the German Reich and is under the jurisdiction of the Reich's customs sovereignty.

**Tenth**—Legal tender until further notice will be the Reichsmark and the Crown. The Reich's Government will determine their relative value.

**Eleventh**—The Reich may issue legal regulations for the Protectorate insofar as common interests demand. Insofar as mutual needs exist, the Reich may take over parts of the administration and for that purpose set up necessary Reich's authorities.

The Reich's Government is empowered to put into effect measures necessary for maintenance of security and order.

**Twelfth**—Laws now prevailing in Bohemia and Moravia remain in force insofar as they do not run counter to the spirit of the German Reich as Protector of the territory.

**Thirteenth**—The Reich's Minister of Interior, in agreement with the Reichsministers concerned, will issue the legal and administrative orders necessary for executing and implementing this decree.

[The decree was signed by Chancellor Hitler; Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior; Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister; and Dr. Hans Friedrich Lammers, Chief of the Reichschancellery.]

## Mexico Closes Legation

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Minister to Prague, Gonzalo Farias Beltran, has been instructed to return home and the Legation has been closed, authoritative quarters said March 16.


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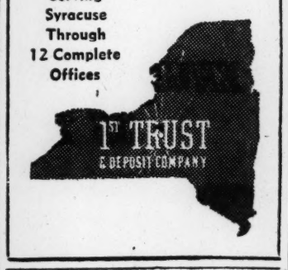




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## Radio Sending Sets Silenced in Prague

*By the Associated Press*

Prague, German Bohemia, March 16

General von Heppner, German Army Commander in Prague, ordered today that all amateur radio sending sets be surrendered to the police. There were several hundred transmitters in Bohemia and Moravia.

# Navy Is Prepared For Any Threat, Britain Informed

LONDON, March 16 (AP) — The House of Commons was informed today that the Royal Navy, Britain's first line of defense, could "confidently accept a direct challenge in battle by any probable combination of foes."

This statement of strength was made by Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, in presenting for approval the naval estimates of £153,666,681 for the 1939-40 fiscal year, a record for peacetime.

The estimates were made public Feb. 28 and compare with £123,707,000 in the fiscal year which will end March 31.

**Involves 200 Vessels**

Mr. Shakespeare outlined the vast naval building program which involves 200 vessels, large and small, in dockyards and shipbuilding yards this year and next.

During the fiscal year 1938-39, 43 warships joined the Navy and during 1939-40 another 60 will be added. The building program for 1939 includes two fast battleships of 40,000 tons armed with 16-inch guns.

Mr. Shakespeare said a threefold danger threatened Britain—defeat by an enemy fleet, the menace of submarines, and air attack, preventing the Navy from guaranteeing the arrival of essential imports.

"As to the first," he declared, "we believe our fleet so strong today that it can confidently accept a direct challenge in battle by any probable combination of foes."

**Defense Against Submarines**

He said the submarine menace was not so great as in the World War for, in the first place, Britain was ready to start a convoy system, soon after the outbreak of a conflict, on any trade route where it was considered necessary.

The Admiralty, he went on, has a supply of 2,000 anti-submarine guns ready for installation on merchant ships.

He declined to give details but said, "Our methods of detecting, hunting and killing submarines are more advanced than any others in the world."

Air attack alone, he said, cannot "terrify a nation into submission."

Air bombs were not so dangerous to battleships, he added, as the shells which the warships' armor was designed to keep out.

**New Escort Vessels**

He stressed the importance of 20 new-type escort vessels on which delivery was expected by May, 1940. These, he disclosed, have "about 900 tons displacement, high speed and with armament designed to meet submarine and aircraft attack."

In the course of the year 200 vessels aggregating 870,000 tons will be under construction. They will include 9 battleships, 6 aircraft carriers, 25 cruisers, 43 destroyers and 19 submarines.

Mr. Shakespeare gave the following figures to measure the result of the armament program of the last three years:

Output of heavy guns has increased 20 times, medium guns five times and light guns eight times.

Armor firms are producing 10 times their 1935 totals.

The navy has a supply of mines, torpedoes, depth charges, shells and fuses necessary to last the first year of a war.

## Rumania Denies Any Desire For Ruthenian Soil

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 15 (AP)—Assurances were given in official quarters today that Rumania had no desire to annex any portion of Carpatho-Ukraine, an adjoining part of dissolved Czecho-Slovakia.

It was stated that both Hungary, whose troops are fighting their way across the mountainous corridor, and Poland, who is prepared to give them a friendly welcome at its border, had asked Rumania whether it had any territorial claims on the territory.

A negative answer had been given in each case, it was said.

[Earlier it had been reported from Bratislava, Slovakia, that Rumanian troops had occupied some villages in Carpatho-Ukraine.]

Nevertheless, several units of military reserves were organized today and sent to reinforce detachments on the Carpatho-Ukraine frontier.

Rumania's greatest concern was that Czech developments might lead to greater revisionist sentiment in Transylvania and Bukowina, territories gained in World War settlements.

## Missing Fishing Boat Reaches Port in Safety

CORDOVA, Alaska (AP)—The fishing boat Hazel M., unreported for a week, was safe at anchor here March 15 and townspeople heaped praise on Capt. Tom Jackson and his crew of four.

Captain Jackson said the engine of the 10-ton boat broke down off Montague Point March 9. Favored by fairly calm weather, the crew towed the boat with a skiff to the shelter of a bay.

"We went ashore, cut timbers, and made masts and oarsweeps," the Captain said. "Then we fixed up a sail, sailed to within 11 miles of Cordova, and rowed into town."

The distance from Montague Point to Cordova is about 145 miles.

# Czech Minister to U. S. Holds Tight to Legation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 16—The Czecho-Slovakian Legation held out here this morning against a German attempt to take it over.

Congressional ears caught the sound of armies on the march. Consideration of national defense measures was promptly speeded. Early and final action is expected on the authorization bill to increase the American Army Air Force from 2,320 to 6,000 planes. The House Military Affairs Committee gave receptive consideration to a measure for the purchase of $100,000,000 worth of strategic war materials. The Navy Department announced important changes in the naval high command to develop the Navy's maximum value to American diplomacy.

**Opinion Withheld**

The State Department, emphasizing that information in a rapidly changing European situation is still coming in hourly, withheld any expression of opinion on the merits of what has happened to the independence of Czecho-Slovakia and any decision on the questions which its disappearance as a sovereign State raises.

Behind the scenes the feeling of outrage against Germany's nullification of its promises at the time of Munich to respect the residue of Czecho-Slovakia, and intense concern over indications that the "Ides of March" witnessed only the beginning of a Fascist advance which aims next at Poland, Hungary, and the Mediterranean position of Britain and France, points toward at least a strong expression of official disapproval.

Indicative of the general atmosphere was the remark made by one State Department official to a newspaper correspondent when it was learned that Vladimir Hurban, Czecho-Slovakian Minister, would receive the press.

"Go out and see a real man," the official said.

Mr. Hurban's statement was of his refusal to abandon his Legation to German Embassy agents.

Early this morning Karl Resenberg, First Secretary of the German Embassy, presented himself at the door of the Czech Legation with orders from Berlin to take it over. Mr. Hurban declined to recognize the order.

Although most of the concessions made to Czecho-Slovakia in the trade agreement with the United States benefitted goods produced in the Sudeten areas there are still some Czech glass and textiles which benefit from trade agreement provisions. Representative Lawrence P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts made public this morning letters he had written to the Secretaries of State and Treasury, demanding immediate steps to wipe out these concessions.

That any such demand is made is probably superfluous. In view of the known feeling of both Cordell Hull and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., towards German aggression, particularly when it is at the expense of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, there is little doubt that they will impose the full penalties on imports. Certainly Germany will not be permitted to obtain any benefit from the concessions granted Czecho-Slovakia for the primary purpose of bolstering its independence. Now it has happened and the only course is to apply the "black list" duties to everything coming from within the German customs union.

# Argentina to Sell Reich More?

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 16 (AP)—Argentine trade officials said yesterday Germany's absorption of Bohemia-Moravia would likely lead to increased Argentine sales to the expanding Reich.

They recalled that Germany's annexation of Austria a year ago brought larger orders from Germany.

The commercial section of the Foreign Ministry disclosed that negotiations have been nearly completed to sell Germany 100,000 metric tons (about 3,100,000 bushels) of wheat in exchange for railroad stock valued at 6,000,000 pesos (about $1,700,000).

An agreement establishing the barter system of trade between Argentina and Germany, signed in 1936, expires next December. Argentina's most important trade treaty—that with Great Britain—also expires in December.

Doubt concerning the renewal of the British pact, at least on the existing terms, has been causing concern here.

However, Foreign Office trade officials said increased sales to Germany in 1937 and 1938 had compensated in part for a decrease of meat sales to Britain.

# Reich Coup Awakens France

PARIS, March 16 (AP)—Agitation appeared to be increasing in France today for a coalition Government of all parties which would present a strong front toward Germany, conqueror of France's one-time ally, Czecho-Slovakia.

Full realization that the bloodless conquest made Adolf Hitler the dominant power of Central Europe seemed to strike like a sudden blow.

French observers last week were talking of friendship with Germany and the possibility of a general European peace agreement. Today they were referring to Germany as an eternal enemy of peace.

Premier Edouard Daladier called his Cabinet to meet with President Lebrun tomorrow morning to discuss the situation resulting from German absorption of Bohemia and Moravia.

A report by the Senate Aviation Committee urging immediate steps to increase French facilities for manufacturing warplanes also will be discussed.

But even in the demand among all political groups for a national union Government were evidences of a split.

A powerful Socialist-Communist bloc supported by several independent Nationalists, demanded that the Daladier-Bonnet Government be overthrown at once as responsible for the diplomacy which lulled France into a feeling of false security.

Rightist groups insisted that all parties must unite behind the present Government, contending that Premier Daladier was the only man strong enough to keep France on even keel.

There was some indication that the Socialists and Communists might be won over to Premier Daladier, if he ousted Foreign Minister Bonnet and enlarged his Cabinet to their advantage.

An attack on M. Bonnet was opened yesterday at a Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee meeting.

There was considerable doubt that Premier Daladier would agree to efforts to force formal parliamentary debate at least until after President Lebrun's coming visit to Britain.

French hopes of security now rest mainly on the alliance with Britain and, with M. Bonnet admitting that his post-Munich policy was in collapse, French diplomacy seemed to be shaping along these two lines:

1. To try to promote a Soviet Russian-Polish alliance, strengthening treaties France already has with those powers. (Poland now has a nonaggression agreement with Germany also but French believe Warsaw is watching the Nazi sweep eastward with misgivings.)

2. To try to win Italian friendship in the hope Italy will join the French-British bloc and lessen co-operation with Germany.


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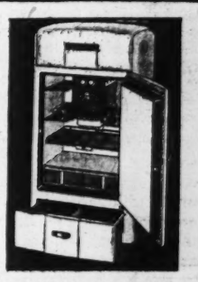

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# Croats Push Demands in Yugoslavia

### *The News*

LONDON, March 16 (AP) — The breakup of Czecho-Slovakia has intensified the restlessness which has been marked in Yugoslavia ever since Croat gains at the polls brought the downfall of the Stoyadinovitch Cabinet last month. The Croats have been pressing for a Federal Government, but many Yugoslavs feel that in the present crisis only a strong central Government, possibly a military dictatorship, can be considered.

News of German action in Czecho-Slovakia brought indignant crowds to the Royal Palace in Belgrade yesterday.

The Fascist press in Rome today gave prominence to reports of Croatian demands for independence and for a separate Croat Army.

### *The Background*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—More than a month has passed since the present Yugoslav Government was formed with the mission of "solving the Croatian problem." But little has been done and the Croatians are growing more impatient.

The newspaper of Dr. Vlatko Matchek, leader of the Croatians, pointed out recently that the Government has not shown its intention either by word or by deed. It has announced no definite program.

Nevertheless the situation is somewhat better than it was before the fall of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch. The wearing of Fascist uniforms has been prohibited. Certain bills which Dr. Stoyadinovitch had prepared for increasing authoritarian power have been rejected. The press is considerably freer. University youths meet fewer restrictions in manifesting democratic tendencies. A number of the many Croatians who were dismissed from their positions for fighting against Dr. Stoyadinovitch have been restored. Nineteen Croatian political prisoners have been released from prison. Also much more sympathy is being shown for France, Great Britain, and the United States than formerly.

**Other Powerful Factors**

On the other hand, some Serbs are organizing to prevent the giving of concessions to the Croatians, many members of this parliament are planning to fight the radical reforms pledged at the recent elections. There are also signs that the present Government, emanating exclusively from Dr. Stoyadinovitch's old party, intends to remain indefinitely in power.

So it is not yet clear whether the Croatian problem is moving toward solution or whether it has merely served as a pretext to get one Prime Minister out of office and another in.

Previous to 1935 certain Yugoslavs frequently charged Italy with attempting to wean Croatia away from Belgrade. Italy was accused of sheltering Croat terrorists who planned the assassination of King Alexander I at Marseilles, Oct. 9, 1934.

**Croats and Italy**

Italy has about 160,000 Croats within its own frontiers, mostly in Julian Venetia, obtained from the breakup of Austria-Hungary.

In recent years relations between Italy and Yugoslavia have been increasingly friendly and old charges concerning Italian moves with regard to the Croats seldom have been heard.

By a Staff Artist

**Prince Paul**
**Regent of Yugoslavia**

In a declaration made by Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch at the opening of the first session of the newly-elected parliament, reference was made to the Croats as follows: "Without doubt, one of the chief questions here is the relation of our Croatian brothers to the State.

"His Majesty's Government considers that a clear and decisive point in its politics is an understanding with the Croatians and a solution of the Croatian question. We shall attempt to establish better relations and more extensive co-operation with the Croatians on the basis of equality of rights, and keeping in mind vital movements in our historical past."

In commenting on this declaration by Mr. Cvetkovitch, who is the leader of the Serbs, Dr. Matchek, the leader of the Croatians, said:

"It shows half a turning. At least the new Premier did not say things that would exclude an understanding."

**Croatian Independence**

It means, indeed, that a favorable start has been made. Mr. Cvetkovitch did not say that all Yugoslavs constitute one nation, which is what the Yugoslav theory promoted by the late King Alexander seeks to do; and this is important, because the basic conviction of all Croatians is that they are a separate nation. They would continue stubbornly to resist any attempt to treat them as a subordinate part of the Serbian nation. The Croatians contend that Yugoslavia has really been converted into a Greater Serbia, and that they are simply treated as colonists.

However, in spite of this favorable beginning, the situation is still difficult. The Croatians, 3,500,000 in number, demand self-government in a new Yugoslav State, re-organized on a federative basis.

The Serbs have decidedly refused even to consider that.

Croatian public opinion declines to accept anything less.

Serbian public opinion refuses to have that discussed.

Croatia wants a Parliament and independent government in Zagreb.

The Serbians would give, at most, a certain amount of local autonomy in secondary matters.

So, as yet, the two sides have not even started on the road toward concord. The Government has merely said it would like to start.

**Serbian Dominance**

In the opinion of many competent judges, this Parliament is incompetent to solve the Croatian question. First, it is composed almost exclusively of Serbs, who were elected by an election law which the Croatians consider unfair. And they were elected on a platform that was directed against the Croatians, on a ticket headed by ex-Premier Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, a man whom the Croats regard as an enemy to Croatian freedom; and during the election campaign the desire for Croatian freedom was called treason. These deputies were elected on the slogan "One State, one Nation," and asked for votes on the ground that they were against decentralization.

It is difficult, therefore, to see how they could inaugurate Federalism and give Croatians self-government. Consequently, the way toward an understanding has not yet been cleared. The Belgrade Government has so far used only general phrases that have often been repeated before. The chief sourc of hope is that it promised to act quickly, that the Regent, Prince Paul, is believed to be behind the promise, and that the external situation shows the imperative need of Yugoslav concord.

# Tension Grows as Hitler Coup Solidifies British Resistance

(Continued from Page 1)

no immediate enthusiasm in the ranks of the official Labor Opposition.

**Chamberlain Under Criticism**

It is generally felt that if the movement were to develop it would involve the disappearance of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and there is no sign that his hold on the rank and file of the Ministerialists has weakened, despite the trenchant criticism of his policy from a number of Conservative journals.

The Daily Telegraph, for example, accuses the Premier of failing to convict Herr Hitler of "wilful bad faith" at Munich and adds: "It must be accounted a deplorable oversight that not a word of sympathy for the Czechs was found by spokesmen of the British Government in yesterday's debate."

As to whether Herr Hitler deliberately deceived Mr. Chamberlain at Munich the latter said in Commons yesterday, "I cannot believe that anything of the kind which has now taken place was contemplated by any of the signatories to the Munich agreement at the time of its signature." The Telegraph declares, "That surely is pushing understatement to the point of irony."

**Munich References Cited**

On this question, the following are extracts from the speeches of the two men during and after the Munich crisis. On Sept. 26 Herr Hitler said in his Sports Palace speech, "We want no Czechs . . . We do not want to see other nations among us. We want to live our own life and we want other people to do the same." On Sept. 23 at Godesberg as Mr. Chamberlain told the Commons Sept. 28, "Herr Hitler repeated to me with great earnestness what he had already said at Berchtesgaden—namely that this was the last of his territorial ambitions in Europe and that he had no wish to include in the Reich people of other races than Germans."

Mr. Chamberlain at this point was interrupted by a Member after which he added, "These are words which count in the long run and ought to be carefully weighed."

But today, in contrast, Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons:

"Now for the first time, they [Germany] are affecting a military occupation of a territory inhabited by people with whom they have no racial connection."

It is also pointed out here that in the famous document Mr. Chamberlain waved when he got out of the airplane on his return from Munich—the agreement between him and Herr Hitler underlining a desire for peace—there is a sentence which runs: "We are resolved that the method of consultation shall be the method to deal with other questions that may concern our two countries."

The British Government repudiates Herr Hitler's claim made in today's broadcast that the fate of Czecho-Slovakia is a matter for the Reich alone, and insists that the whole course of events leading to Munich proved Britain's concern with that part of Europe.

**Assurances Disregarded**

Finally on Oct. 9 Herr Hitler, after the Sudeten claims had been satisfied said at Saarbrucken, "Now as a strong State we can pursue a policy of understanding with neighboring States. We want nothing from them. We have no wishes, no claims."

It is in the atmosphere of disillusionment and disgust which surrounds the complete disregard of these assurances that Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, instead of going to Berlin today to continue trade talks inaugurated by Mr. Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, Counsellor of the British Foreign Office and representatives of the Federation of British Industries, is going direct to Warsaw. It is denied that any political implication had been given his mission as the result of the incorporation of Bohemia and Moravia in "Great Germany." But it is generally clear that political implications cannot be excluded.

There is also a strong probability of Anglo-French ministerial consultations when President Lebrun comes here next week.

**Arms and Food Gained**

For the moment and on the surface Germany appears to have gained much as a result of the events of the past two days. An important granary as well as the fourth biggest arms industry in Europe, capable of employing 50,000 workers, has been brought directly within Reich territory. Arms equipment for some 40 divisions has been captured as well as about 1,200 military airplanes, a highly developed industry, and important sources of raw material.

But looking farther observers see another picture. Herr Hitler yesterday began to recreate the Austro-Hungarian Empire of which he was born a citizen. It was racial minorities which brought Austria-Hungary's downfall. Seven and a half million angry Czechs who have tasted the sweets of democratic freedom for 20 years after three centuries of subjugation are not expected to be easy to manage.

Finally there is the fact that the Third Reich which for 40 years has been complaining of encirclement is now and entirely by its own acts surrounded as never before by a circle of uneasy nations

# British Press Unites to Protest Hitler's Coup

LONDON, March 16 (CP)—The British press today opened a strong attack upon the manner in which Germany had broken up the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

At the same time a number of conservative journals severely criticized Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy, and especially his avowal in Parliament yesterday that Reichsführer Hitler's action was inconsistent with the "spirit of Munich."

**The Times of London**, pro-Government, which excused German acquisition of Sudetenland last October:

"For the first time since Nazism came to power, German policy has moved unequivocally and deliberately into the open.

"Hitherto it has felt its way over open ground that was at least debatable, but there is nothing left for moral debate in this crude and brutal act of oppression and suppression. The German Government scarcely troubled to veil it."

**Daily Telegraph** (Conservative): "It must be accounted a deplorable oversight that not a word of sympathy for Czechs was found by spokesmen of British Government in yesterday's debate." The paper also accused Prime Minister Chamberlain of failing to convict Herr Hitler of "willful bad faith" at Munich.

**The London Daily Mail**, Independent:

". . . one thing and one thing only will serve Britain—her own armed might."

**The News Chronicle**, Liberal:

"It is surely plain that (Prime Minister Neville) Chamberlain's policy of retreating before the aggressor has merely encouraged Hitler to further acts of aggression.

"The policy that has proved a disastrous and expensive failure ought to be changed at once. And if the Prime Minister obstinately refuses to change his policy, then the Prime Minister himself should be changed."

**The Manchester Guardian**, Liberal:

"These terrible events should finally dissipate any illusions that remain about the character, aim, and methods of Hitler. Whatever excuses might be made by apologists for his action over the Rhineland, over Austria and over the Sudeten Germans, there can be none for his conquest of Bohemia.

"He will not stop there. In what direction he will 'turn' no one can say. He now looks to Rumania, the Black Sea, Turkey and beyond; towards the Ukraine, Poland, and Soviet Russia.

**The Daily Herald** (Labor):

"What is certain is that this act of aggression will be followed by another unless the peaceful nations make themselves so strong and so united they can force these warmakers to cry halt. The purpose of the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia is clear. It is to remove the last danger to Germany of an attack upon her southeastern border if and when the opportunity occurs—or is made—for aggression in the West."

**The Yorkshire Post** (Conservative), which is friendly to the viewpoint of Anthony Eden:

"The national perception of the realities of the situation has been impeded by the fact that the most popular newspapers are owned by men in close social contact with those politicians who have proved adepts in the art of self-deception."

### Czech Press Now Puppet of Germany

*By the Associated Press*

Prague, March 16

Czech newspapermen learned quickly that the Bohemian press hereafter must be an instrument of German policy under the direction of the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

The morning editions of Lidove Noviny and Venkov of Prague read like any Nazi newspaper, except that editorial comment was lacking on the new order.

# Reich Flag Flies Over the Czech Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

for the Czechs themselves. Today through the proclamation of Herr Hitler they became "subjects" of a German protectorate, with only Germans themselves being full citizens of what is now the District of Bohemia.

**Military Control Set Up**

There was no uncertainty about the Reich's control. Gen. Wilhelm List, Commander of the Fifth Army Group stationed in Vienna, was given executive power over Moravia, with Joseph Bürckel, Herr Hitler's Commissioner in Austria, as his assistant for civil affairs.

Earlier, Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, Commander of Group Three of the Army, took over executive power in Bohemia on Herr Hitler's orders and selected Konrad Henlein, Sudeten Nazi leader, as head of the civil administration.

Meanwhile, it was known here that Herr Hitler had extended a protectorate over the "Independent State of Slovakia." At the same time Carpatho-Ukraine, eastern remnant of the Czecho-Slovak federation had passed into the hands of Hungary.

For the Czechs the greatest emotion perhaps is one of disillusionment. It is a disillusionment that was written in their sullen demeanor yesterday as German troops thronged in from the previously-ceded Sudetenland. Ironically they are remarking on the incongruity of the occupation of their country under the National Socialists' profession of invoking the principle of self-determination. And they are disillusioned at the evidence that the moral conscience of the world can do nothing but protest verbally.

**Storming of the Bastion**

This explains why there were no cheers, no flowers, and only strained verses of singing and applause as German troops entered Bohemia. It was a gravely different picture from that which marked his occupation of Austria a year ago.

Although under the banner of the Swastika, Reichsführer Hitler has accomplished the storming of the "bastion of Bohemia"—a bulwark which stopped Bismarck who founded the modern German Empire—Germany has clearly absorbed a people completely out of sympathy with modern German political philosophy.

As the weather changed in Prague today, so also did it seem that the attitude of the people themselves was reflected. Yesterday there was a blinding snow storm. Today the weather is overcast. Overcast as well is the attitude and outlook of the large crowds which still throng the streets.

**Attitude of Uncertainty**

Yesterday they had some object upon which to concentrate their indignation—German armies marching through the streets of their Capital and the first news of the incoming troops had naturally brought out thousands who are today back at work.

Today the crowds that are heard on the streets are uncertain and curious. The sight of German officers coming in and out from their chief hotels and soldiers on guard before the hotels and of German soldiers walking through the streets appear first to give the impression of curiosity, especially when the weapons which in certain cases the soldiers on guard before the hotels are carrying—a special new kind of German gun something like a small machine gun, but which is said to be a machine pistol.

One of the fundamental differences apparent between the Czech and German nature is that the Czech does not appear to be impressed by the great show of military strength which is here displayed. He knows that today Herr Hitler occupies Hradcany Castle because of the might of his army, but somehow nevertheless he is not greatly impressed. This, of course, is not to ignore the fact that he knows this same army can be utilized in the future to change his entire life, both as an individual and as a citizen.

**Strategic Points Occupied**

For German troops are occupying strategic points in the City. Not only are they displaying their own formidable weapons but the population has become thoroughly aware that the entire military and air equipment which once served as a means of defense are now at the disposition of the invader.

Meanwhile throughout the afternoon, small groups of 10 to 20 Czech men and women have been passing before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Old Town Square.

There near two eternal flames stands also the tablet to those who were executed following the Battle of White Mountain after which Old Bohemia lost its independence in 1620.

Across from these stands the famous Jan Hus statue. The only external signs are the sorrowing eyes and sad faces. But this is an old nation that will not forget the exclamation mark.

Conversations with many Czechs on the streets reveal the interesting fact that in a great many cases they do not expect this state of things to last. When asked, "How long?" one ventured the reply, "It may be a week or two."

**Hope It Won't Last Long**

Feelings of this sort are very reminiscent of those among so many Reich Germans before Herr Hitler came to power in 1933, and among many Austrians, especially Viennese, in March, 1938.

The slogan, "It can't happen here," might well be changed as far as such people are concerned. It would read: "It won't last long."

Deeper probing into the cause of this attitude among the educated classes shows that their standpoint is based also upon the moral and intellectual argument that the National Socialist system which the invaders represent cannot last because of its internal difficulties.

But while many believe this, either genuinely or as a piece of wishful thinking, many others have rejected such a standpoint and with this rejection are considering rather the question "Have we deserved all this?"

That thousands here today are bewailing the fact that they did not take up arms last September is hardly necessary to state, since as they say "It could not have been worse than this." And all they did then was not to save themselves but simply to enable the western democracies to obtain a little respite, or maybe enabled them "at the sacrifice of others" to buy off the Third Reich later.

**Anglo-French Opinion Scorned**

Such explanations of the Czecho-Slovak crisis as are given in the House of Commons or the French Chamber of Deputies, it should be plainly stated to avoid any misunderstanding or pretense, are either treated with contempt here or regarded as an expression of powerless democracies which would have done better to have talked less and done more about justice in this part of the world months, if not years, ago.

The better-informed Czech, it should be added, is uncertain as to whether to consider that "the British have let us down all along the line and are deliberately using us for their own ends, or are still abjmally ignorant of all that has happened and what it means to Britain in all ways."

The only democracy in which the people here appear to have any confidence at the moment is the United States, which naturally is increased by connections which they have with relations over here.

**What Will Future Be?**

Talking to business and professional people the foremost question is naturally what would be their future. Those in state and public services, in the press and radio, or for political reasons, or because they are not Aryan under the Nuremberg laws know that sooner or later they will be unemployed if not worse.

Their only hope is emigration. The British and American Consulates are besieged by hundreds who seek to get abroad. The authorities can do little on their own initiative here, so these people return again more despairing than ever.

The number of suicides among Jews and political emigres still remaining here is reported in reliable circles to be high indeed. Meanwhile Jewish lawyers have been expelled from the Chamber of Lawyers in Prague which means that they cannot practice any longer.

The Prague Bar Association notified all Jewish attorneys that they must name Aryan substitutes within 24 hours to plead cases for them or they would be named for them.


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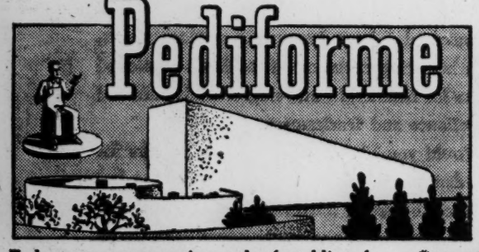

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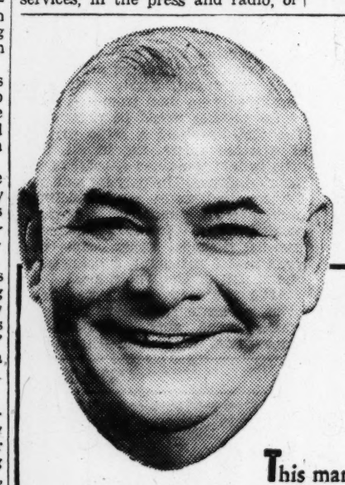
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# The Young Folks' Page

*A Thursday Page*

## Post-Boys of Old England

By A. J. Forrest

One hundred and fifty million letters a week, and hardly ever a hitch! For this amazing record our thanks are due to an Englishman who, a hundred years ago with a stroke of his pen ended the absurdly high charges previously put on letter-carrying and brought in the penny postage.

That man was Rowland Hill, whose bill to reduce the postal rate obtained royal assent on July 17, 1839.

Actually, British postal services came into being during King John's miserable reign—1199 to 1216—but they catered for Royal Dispatches only. The mail-coated horsemen who carried these precious documents up and down the country to the nobles' castles, were styled "King's Messengers."

Today, if you addressed a King's Messenger, entrusted with vital diplomatic or Foreign Office correspondence, as "Postman," he would be profoundly shocked. Yet that is all his name once implied.

With King Henry VIII on the throne, Sir Brian Tuke, who held the office of "Master of the King's Posts," engaged red-cheeked, sturdy-limbed boys for this service. At that time, and throughout Queen Elizabeth's reign, post boys were available for the use of royalty only, or for those courtiers in royal favor.

**Queen Bess's Orders**

Queen Elizabeth scoffed at the idea of allowing the common people to communicate with each other by letter. "Are they so lazy that they cannot ride to greet each other?" she asked.

At her commands the luckless post-boy was bidden to ride in summer at the rate of seven miles an hour, and in winter at the rate of five. He was also charged to "blow his horne, so oft as he meets companie, or passeth through any towne, or at least thrise in every mile."

Pity the lad! Not only had he to gallop over miry and rutted tracks, the mud in winter-time enveloping his horse's knees, but he rode always in peril of prowling highwaymen and cut-purses. His master, moreover, chivvied, bullied, and goaded him relentlessly.

In "Merrie England's" heyday, phrases such as "Haste, Poste, Haste!" or "Ride villain, ride, for thy life, for thy life!" were freely scrawled on packages.

As late as 1715, Scotland hadn't even one horse-riding post-boy, but relied on runners to convey the mails, fleet-footed lads who, however, were often waylaid by robbers in glen and corrie while loping their way over mountain tracks with their bulky messengers' bags swinging from their shoulders.

**The First Mail Coach**

For scampering with mails from Inverness to Lochcarron—a 50-mile stretch over craggy hill paths in mist and storm alike—and braving highwaymen who haunted its borders, the doughty boy runner was paid five shillings a week, which in his eyes seemed a fortune.

Entirely devoid of sympathy for these lads was John Palmer, proprietor of the Bath Theatre and afterwards Comptroller-General of the Post Office, who scathingly said it was shameful for the nation to entrust its correspondence "to some idle boy without character, mounted on a worn-out hack." Under his direction, the first mail coach in Britain's postal history left Bristol for London on Aug. 2, 1784. Success instantly crowned this venture, and then began the era of frenzied road competition, encounters with masked highwaymen and record-breaking journeys. Those passengers who travelled on mail coaches were guaranteed a plateful of adventure!

"Coachman!" cried an outside traveller, as the vehicle pounded over a mountainous road, "have you no consideration for our lives and limbs?"

"What are your lives and limbs to me?" was the crisp reply. "I'm behind my time."

**Scarlet and Gold Braid**

Thanks to a first-rate system of relays, the coach mails thus took a letter from London to Edinburgh, a distance of 400 miles, in 45½ hours, in contrast with the six whole days needed by the snail-crawling post-boy mail to complete the same journey.

It was a romantic city scene when, each evening, the black-ribbed coaches, with guttering oil lamps, paraded at their central termini, their bewhiskered drivers magnificently attired in beaver hats and scarlet uniforms with lashings of gold braid, and rumbled out into the darkness, not caring a rap for Dick Turpin, or roads notorious for their pot-holes and bumps. How crazily they went, frequently careering along at ten and even twelve miles an hour.

Meantime, independent of the public post, many industries and towns ran their own private services managed, for the most part, by shrewd business men. Among the most reliable of these private posts was that founded by Peter Williamson in Edinburgh. As a boy of ten, this pioneer had been kidnapped, and sold as a slave to work on an American plantation. But back he came, undaunted, to the Scotch capital, to start a penny post there in 1777, which yielded such fat profits that twenty years later, when the Government seized control of it, Williamson was awarded an official pension of £25 a year.

Then, just as dramatically as it had blossomed forth, the old hurly-burly, exciting mail coach life, so beloved by Dickens, petered out. The new fangled railways, in a night almost, stole its thunder, and it was their speed, safety and reliability, together with their cheap economic power, that allowed Rowland Hill to put forward his revolutionary scheme, thus ending all rival postal services, stabilizing charges, and, incidentally, driving the highwayman off the heath.

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

## The Raccoon Is a Bundle of Restless Curiosity

The bear's "little brother" is often called Mr. 'Coon, and a charming fellow he is. All children love him at sight, for he is so soft and furry, and usually good-natured, and he has a very appealing expression. In the wild state he is found only in America; he spends his time mostly in the trees, running up and down like a squirrel, though not so fast.

When not in the trees, Mr. 'Coon will usually be found at the water-side. He is an expert fisherman and is very fond of all manner of aquatic creepy-crawlies, from water-tortoises and mussels to frogs and fish.

One curious habit distinguishes him from his bigger relatives. Whenever opportunity offers, he always rinses his food in water before beginning his meal.

In the Adirondack Mountains, where the cold in winter is intense, the raccoon hibernates, sleeping so soundly until the snow has gone that he does not need anything to eat. This winter sleep is passed in a cozy nest, usually inside some hollow tree where, tucked up snugly in a mass of dry leaves, he wisely awaits the return of spring.

## Guardian of the Barge

It was a hot summer afternoon, and Van Ryn was guarding a Dutch barge laden with timber, when I first made his acquaintance.

The barge was lying at anchor in a water street of ancient Delft. Van Ryn's master, Pieter Schmidt, had gone ashore with his buxom wife, Emma, leaving the dog to take care of the barge and also of two little children—Pieter aged two and Wilhelmina, just one year his senior—who were fast asleep in the cabin.

Having watched the departure of his master and mistress, Van Ryn flopped down on a coil of rope, his head on his paws, his soft brown eyes keenly alert. He was used to these vigils, and fond, as only a dog can be, of his post as custodian.

Presently another barge came alongside. As it went by, Van Ryn solemnly rose. He knew the dog on the passing barge and semaphored a greeting, using his tail as a sailor uses a flag, after which he resumed his position on the coil of rope. But not for long. From the cabin came a wail, followed by a series of wails, announcing that young Pieter had awakened from his slumbers.

**A Peremptory Summons**

Quickly Van Ryn trotted to the cabin, pushed open the door which had been left slightly ajar, and went over to the bunk. Very gently he licked the wet cheek with his rough warm tongue. Almost at once the crying ceased and a chubby hand gripped the strong neck.

The dog rumbled encouragingly, for he understood children. Young Pieter, assured that he was not alone, curled up again in his bunk, closed his eyes contentedly, and was soon sleeping again. Satisfied that all was well in the nursery, the dog made his way back to his place on the deck and resumed his vigil.

It was at this juncture that I tried to make friends with Van Ryn by stretching out my hand. But he would have none of it. Rising to his feet he barked lustily. I offered him a biscuit. For one moment, he stopped barking and wagged his tail slightly. Then, with a deep sigh and an air of lofty disdain, he flopped down on the rope again. He was in charge of the barge. Didn't I understand that? Didn't I know that he must not be enticed with biscuits or anything else?

I admired him for his sturdy refusal.

**A Guardian Emeritus**

Just as the sun went down, Father Schmidt and his wife returned to the barge. Van Ryn was warmly greeted, patted and approved. Then, while Emma went below to see how the children fared, the barge owner drew a hunk of cheese from the pocket of his loose blue trousers and leisurely began to feed the dog.

Soon after this, the barge moved slowly away into the sunset. The last glimpse I had of Van Ryn was of a brown figure standing stiffly in the bows, the evening breeze ruffling his long fur. His eyes were intent on the distant fields ahead, on the mills, cottages, and farmsteads past which the barge would soon be drifting.

Several years later I met Van Ryn again. He had yielded up his post to a younger dog—an almost exact replica of himself—but was still busy, taking care of the grandmother of young Pieter and the sturdy Wilhelmina in a cottage within sight of the barges he loved. He was never so happy as when the old boat came to anchor, and he could hurry aboard to greet the rest of the family.

During these visits, the new dog treated him with great respect, as if he recognized him as a superior officer, and did not even advance when Van Ryn settled down to eat the titbits which Pieter never failed to bring him.

Ivy Scott Rogers.

## Columbus's Second Voyage

On his second voyage to the New World in 1493, Christopher Columbus discovered the island of Porto Rico and landed on its western coast. He took possession in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and named the island San Juan Bautista in honor of Prince Juan, heir to the Spanish throne. This was the only time Columbus ever stepped on what is now United States territory.

In 1508 Ponce de Leon explored the island Columbus had named San Juan Bautista. On the north-eastern coast he discovered a bay which was so excellent that he called it Puerto Rico, or "Rich Port." But somehow the names became twisted. Thus the port is now San Juan, and the island Porto Rico!

## Holiday in Java

By Paul Sheeline

The height of our Java trip was the excursion to the world-famous Boro Budor. This is a "stupa"—more of a monument than a temple, as there is no interior. The erection was finished in 950 A. D., but there is no definite proof as to when it was originally begun.

The Boro Budor is divided into seven terraces—two extra ones forming the base. The lower four terraces are roughly square, the upper three circular. On the highest three tiers are seventy-five "dagobs"—latticed-work bell-like stone structures, each containing a statue of a sitting Buddha.

The walls of the lower terraces are ornamented with a series of "bas reliefs" (stone engravings) depicting scenes from the lives of Buddha.

Seen from a distance, the huge monument forms almost a perfect half-circle. The Boro Budor is a great piece of work architecturally, and is of such remarkable construction that it has withstood astonishingly its 1,000 years of exposure to weather.

Driving on from the Boro Budor we passed through a different kind of country from the previous afternoon. The land was much more hilly, but was occupied still by extensive rice fields. In order to keep the water on the side of the hills so that the rice can grow there, these are terraced so as to form narrow horizontal shelves, like giant steps. Thus the natives can keep their little rectangular plots properly irrigated. Two crops of rice is the average yearly schedule. The Dutch we were told, would prefer it if there were only one, so as not to use up the fertilizing chemicals in the rich soil. But the peasants have had two crops a year for centuries, and cling to old methods.

**Many Other Crops**

One thing that I particularly noticed in Java was the way every possible bit of ground is used. All over the island there are probably not more than 500 square miles of uncultivated soil. Java is one of the most densely populated isolated bits of land in the world, with an average of 81.7 people in every square mile.

No wonder that the inhabitants have profited of all the land they can find to raise their products.

Besides rice, the natives grow for their own use tapioca, maize, sweet potatoes, soya beans, and peanuts. Of the "tree products," the most important is the coconut. For export, the Javanese grow sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, tobacco, kapok, and many spices.

We ate two kinds of fruit in Java which I had never seen before: mangoes and papayas. The latter is a variety of melon, I believe, but is much sweeter than any we have. The inside is orange in one type, and red (like a watermelon) in the other. Mangoes have a delicious taste of their own, but if they are not quite ripe enough there is a faint tinge of turpentine, which is not as offensive as it sounds.

Many of the houses in Java have small lizards, about three inches long, who scamper about the walls and ceilings and hide behind pictures when approached. They are extremely useful, though, because they snap up all the insects that come near them. These little animals do wonders in the way of ridding the house of flies and mosquitoes.

Java's southern coast is very mountainous, and there are a number of still active volcanoes on the island. After lunch at Garoet we visited the hot springs nearby, called "tjipanas," which are heated very far underground and bubble out from between rocks and fissures in the soil at a very high temperature, almost too hot to touch.

Before driving on, we were taken by Manwu to listen to the typical Sundanese (one of the races in Java) music, called "anklung" music. The instruments are made of bamboo, and the tones are produced by shaking the frame, which causes hollow pieces of bamboo to ring out sounds according to their diameter and height. An orchestra of 10 men, each with a differently pitched instrument, made such lovely music that we could have stayed there and listened for hours. There was no complicated scoring, but just a simple melody repeated rhythmically over and over with variations.

**A Strange Language**

We stopped that afternoon at one of the native markets that we had been passing so often. Each large village has its own community market place, the grounds being provided by the town. They are usually enclosed by a fence and consist of long, zinc-covered open sheds. The peasants lay out their wares underneath, and sit on straw mats all day waiting for people to buy. The odors are confusing, since they sell pink and canary-yellow candy, peanut brittle, fish, meat, fruit, vegetables, spices, and sundry household articles. I bargained with them for a few small things, just to try out my small store of Malayan.

Malayan is one of the easiest languages in the world, because there are no tenses or conjugations. It's just a string of words, one after another, with few exceptions. "Sahaya ada Marikan" can mean: "I am American," "I was American," "I will be American," or any other tense of the phrase.

We reached Bandoeng that night, and got up at 5:30 the next morning to drive to Buitenzorg. The Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg are famous all over the world, because practically every known tropical plant is represented there. There are 5,000 different varieties of orchids alone. We hired a guide who showed us all the important things to see, as we could only be there a short time. The delicacy of the orchids that were in bloom was amazing. I was surprised at the sweet scent a good many of them gave out, because I thought orchids were odorless. The ones we saw in Buitenzorg were all very small and frail, but of an extraordinary color and finesse of design. We also saw a number of flowers which are built like lobster pots; insects, attracted by the perfume they give off, crawl in but can't find their way out.

**Giant Water Lilies**

Buitenzorg is also famous for its giant water lilies, which often attain a diameter of five feet so that a small child can stand on one safely. The most peculiar plant we saw was a "sensitive plant." It is very small, and appears to be a sort of weed; it grew on the banks of the lily pond. The leaves are like those of the hemlock tree, but the plant itself grows over the ground rather than above it. As soon as any part of it is touched, the leaves that are affected close up together, and stay that way for about five minutes, when they slowly and haltingly reopen.

We had arranged to meet the Captain in Batavia, at the Hotel des Indes, in order to partake of the "rijs taffel" (rice table) that he had promised us before we left America. We had been looking forward to this famous Javanese dish ever since we heard of it.

We met the Captain and the agent, Mr. Christie, and sat down at the table ready to begin. Tim and I had no idea what was coming, except that it would be a rather heavy meal. In front of us were placed a soup plate and a dessert plate. Then the fun started.

From nowhere suddenly appeared 21 "boys," standing in line around the table. The first one held a huge bowl of rice, and each of us took a good helping into our soup plate as he passed the bowl around. Then came 19 other boys, with a dish in each hand. They rotated around in rapid succession, barely giving us time to pile up food from one dish before another would be presented. The last boy held a large platter of assorted spices. So, in all, the "rijs taffel" contained a total of 40 assorted dishes. The only ingredients I recognized were: roast chicken; pork; fried bananas; curried, pickled, and fresh cucumbers; prawns; shrimps; string beans; beyond that I lost count, it being only one fourth of the whole meal.

After the feast, which was delicious, we hastened back to the ship, which sailed almost immediately for our next destination—Singapore.

## Who Wants to Compete?

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts.

The contest starts at once and manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of March 31 will be considered as entries for this month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

## *Winter Makes Cold Music*

You make cold music, Winter—music of winds
That creak in sapless branches, and of waters
That flow black under snow, of ice that falls
From some round branch's crazed enamelling,
Of blue-jays screaming, of the small dry leaf
Scraping upon the snow-crust over and over.
Your gardens only know the spidery bloom
Of the witch-hazel, yellow in the cold,
Or the pale shine of the small pussy-willows,
Like raindrops on the blackness of the bough.
Your paths are ermine, you heap up the hollow
Of bird's nests all with snow. You are festooned
With patterning lines of foot-prints, claw-prints too.
The sun awakes a fragrance; a cold perfume
Drops from the icicles, runs beneath the snow.
You drive the blood back to the stalwart heart,
The mind makes gardens, and thoughts bud and flower
By paths where love walks in a scarlet robe.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

## Scouts Go Overseas

During the last three months of 1938, contingents of Boy Scouts left England under farm learners schemes for Australia. Twenty-four boys went to New South Wales, three to Queensland and one to Western Australia.

They all had letters of introduction to Scouts at the port of call and to Scout Headquarters at the destination, and since the oversea Headquarters was advised of the date on which each contingent sailed, the boy pioneers went forward with definite assurance that they would be met on arrival by friends who would welcome them to the Dominion as settlers and brother Scouts.

A handbook dealing with Oversea Settlement for Scouts is being revised by the Boy Scouts Imperial Headquarters.

It is hoped that the attention of all Scoutmasters will be directed to the help the Migration Department at Imperial Headquarters can give to Scouts who wish to settle in another part of the Empire. This Department was formed in 1924 for the special purpose of assisting Scouts with expert and disinterested advice upon all matters relating to settlement over seas, and up to 1928 over 5,000 Scouts had been assisted to settle in this way. Boys have gone forward for land settlement in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Southern Rhodesia, most of whom have been successful.

During the unfavorable conditions brought about by world-wide depression, migration was more or less at a standstill, but now that settlement is once again possible for boys as farm learners in Australia, there will, undoubtedly, be many who will turn their thoughts to a life in the open rather than remain in "blind-alley jobs" at home.

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# Chicago's Parole Experiments Show That Politics Hinder

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Opposing sides in the controversy over operation of the prison parole system in Illinois agree on one point: that politics hurt the system.

One side believes, however, that the best way to eliminate this political influence is to give the trial judges the right to determine the minimum and maximum term, within the limits already prescribed by law, while the other holds that this right should be retained in the parole board but that the board should be taken out of politics and improved, along with other improvements in administration of the system.

**The Present Law**

Experiences in this state in the operation of parole, and its experiences during the past five or six year in fighting over proposed changes in the plan, will undoubtedly be of value at Attorney General Frank Murphy's national conference to discuss the subject to be held in Washington in April. The whole issue has been pretty well ironed out here during numerous attempts, one of them under way right now, to obtain legislative changes.

Under the present determinate sentence law judges merely impose sentences prescribed by law for certain crimes. The minimum in each case is one year. The sentence for robbery armed, for example, is one year to life. It is up to the parole board, appointed by the Governor to decide in a robbery armed case for example, whether, after the serving of one year, the prisoner should be paroled.

Opponents of this system point to what they declare to be an increase in crime and in parole violations. They urge that the judges be given the right to fix the sentence, arguing that the judge is more familiar with the prisoner and his case. They would leave the parole board as it is, to decide upon parole after the serving of the minimum fixed by the judge, and to supervise the parole.

The trial judge under this proposed plan, it is held by its opponents, however, could virtually fix the sentence and in effect do away with parole entirely.

**The Other View**

Proponents of a change argue that prisoners are released too soon by the parole board. They hold that the trial judges would not be so lenient, that, being elected by the people, they would do a better job in fixing the time to be served than the appointed members of the parole board.

This change, embodied in a bill now before the Legislature, called the Ward-Schnackenberg bill, is supported by Frank K. Loesch, president emeritus of the Chicago Crime Commission, but opposed by the Crime Commission itself, directed by Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlain. An identical bill was passed by the Legislature last year but vetoed by Gov. Henry Horner. Its fate this time is problematical, especially in that Governor Horner is kept from his duties by illness and that Lieut.-Governor Stelle is felt to lean a bit the other way.

Opponents of the change deny that there has been an increase in parole violation. They claim that much publicity is given to each case for promotion purposes, and cite figures to show that while the number of parolees, or supposedly rehabilitated criminals, has increased, actual crime in Chicago has decreased.

**Some Judges Oppose**

They hold that what amounts to the shift of parole power from the parole board to the trial judges would not remove parole operation from politics, for, they point out, the elected judge is no more free of politics than the appointed parole board member. Circuit Judge Harry M. Fisher, himself, along with many other judges, opposes placing this responsibility with the courts.

Meanwhile, criticism of the system has been accompanied by a drop in the number of paroles, and prison workers declare that morale among prisoners has been lowered. They claim that intelligent administration of a parole system, whereby rehabilitated prisoners are released before expiration of their maximum term, is in no sense "coddling" criminals, but rather a protection to society.

# Wonders of Research: Machinery Din Silenced

***Engineers study noise of wheelwork and put it in control—Extent of cosmic 'dust' measured.***

*By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Fifteen years ago, engineers knew very little about the noise of machinery, how it was made or how to stop it. Today noise is one of the most important fields of research. The noise engineer is the one housewives can thank for the quieter operation of the electric refrigerator, washer, ironer, vacuum cleaner, and many other small motor-driven home appliances.

In order to have a common unit to work with, a barely audible sound of 1,000 vibrations a second is taken as standard. This presses upon each square centimeter of an eardrum with a force of one five thousandths of a dyne, or about three billionths of a pound per square inch. Increase that sound in loudness to the threshold of pain, and pressure goes up to about one-twentieth of a pound to the square inch, an increase of about 15,000,000 times.

In addition to intensity, the loudness of sound also depends upon the number of vibrations. On the piano the note "C," two octaves below middle "C," vibrates 64 times a second, while "C" two octaves above middle "C" vibrates 1,024 times a second. The lower note would be very much the "louder."

W. O. Osbon, a Westinghouse research engineer, has developed a mechanical noise detective looking very much like an old-fashioned radio set, which measure not only the intensity or loudness of a sound but diagnoses a noise, separating it into its different parts. It measures equally well the purring of a cat at 25 decibles, or the rattle of a pneumatic drill.

Already the supersensitive ears of his analyzer have uncovered illusive noises in street cars, airplanes, trains and motors. It takes apart the noise of a motor and tells how much is caused by unbalance in the rotor, how much by the commutator bar and slots in the rotor, and what part is gear noise.

He tuned in on a new high-speed streetcar, for example, and found a loud siren-like noise no one could locate. He discovered the frequency of the noise was identical with the number of revolutions per second made by the ventilating fan, multiplied by the number of blades. Inspection of the fan disclosed that there was insufficient room between the blades and the metal outside ribs to let the whirling air through. Trapped by the ribs, the air set up pulsations that climbed to noisy heights at high speed.

Westinghouse

**Engineers Measure Noise**

### *Milky Way Lessened*

Speak of interstellar space, and the average person usually thinks of emptiness or vacuum; but actually there is so much matter in space that the Milky Way would be twice as bright as it is, if the "dust" could be eliminated.

Dr. Joel Stebbins, research associate at Mount Wilson Observatory, has been studying "cosmic dust" for a number of years, and last week he gave a lecture-report before the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in which he disclosed 100,000 light years as his determination of the diameter of the Milky Way, our own galaxy, instead of the 200,000 light years formerly inferred without allowance for the absorption of star light in space.

### *Seeing in the Dark*

A light that will help motorists to see in the dark, when Britain finds it necessary to have "black-outs" in time of war, has been undergoing tests. An ultra-violet, or "black light" beam is projected ahead and focused upon the rear of vehicles, roads, and signposts that are rendered brilliantly luminous through painting with luminescent salts that change the invisible light to visible. The glow is valuable to a driver for about 200 feet, and yet would not be seen from the air. Present cost of the apparatus is about £16.

### *Blasting Made Safe*

A safer blasting agent for use in quarrying and mining operations, and one that gives better results in operations where oil field researchers measure the speed of "earthquake" waves through a given formation to determine whether or not oil is present, is the latest contribution of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company research laboratories. The agent is much safer to handle and use than former gelatin dynamites, and in fact cannot be detonated by the strongest commercial fuses without a special primer.

### *Big Tree, Little Growth*

In Sequoia National Park, superintendent Col. John R. White has been keeping track of the increase in lumber in the park since he took is the result of a road-building program in Canada, which Mexico is hoping to duplicate.

On the Mexican highway, less than 40 miles of the 738 miles are unpaved; and that stretch is oiled, office. He presents the interesting figure, for example, that the girth of the Gen. Sherman Tree has increased by a scant one-fourth of an inch in the eight years he has been there. The average number of tree rings on one of these magnificent trees is 100 to the inch.

### *Board Substitute*

Peanut husks and seaweed, according to the Associated Press, are to be combined to make a substitute for lumber as a building material, under a process invented by Kichi Nishikawa of the Manchukuo State Railways.

### *Dry River Runs Over*

One seldom mentions rain when speaking about California, even though there are frequently "showers" that bring floods. But recently there was enough rain in a section usually considered the dryest of the dry to make real news. In fact, there was enough rain in Death Valley to make the Armagosa River, usually nothing but a dry wash, overflow its banks and spread out into a lake many square miles in extent. California will shortly begin talking about its wealth of spring wild flowers.

**Herbert B. Nichols**

# Sombrero Sales in Mexico Value of Good Roads

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Since the new 800-mile stretch of all-weather road between Mexico City and the Texas border was completed in 1935, the sale of Mexican sombreros has shown an amazing increase, according to a survey by highway authorities. From an estimated turnover of some 2,000,000 sombreros annually in Mexico's retail markets before the highway link was completed, sales have suddenly pushed up to well over 3,000,000. That, according to William H. Furlong, director-general of the Inter-American Highway Association, is because the 10-gallon hat has been accepted by tourists not only as a practical shade against the hot sun, but also as a symbol of Mexico to take home with them.

Hence, the Highway Association now looks to sombrero sales volume as indicating the rise and fall of motor tourist trends, which last year brought $18,000,000 into Mexico for the purchase of merchandise of all types.

**Shoe of the Peon**

Also showing a spurt in sales, as a result of rubber-tired transportation, are cotton goods, blown glass goods, sandals, earthen and stoneware, jewelry and metal articles. Complete figures are yet to come on the "remarkable increase in hotel transients," Mr. Furlong says, "in Mexico City and the beautiful cities of Acapulco, Cuernavaca and romantic Taxco along the new highway;" and by way of further comment he notes:

"It has taken a great international highway to poularize the now classic huarache, a sandal that was once symbolic of the bondage and poverty of the lowly peon, but today is the basic design for footwear displayed in some of the nation's smartest shops."

The economic stimulus attributed to the Pan American Highway link is not confined by Mr. Furlong to retail sales and employment.

**Outcome of Road Building**

Completion of the highway signalizes the beginning of a new era of prosperity in Mexico; for "what has happened in Canada," says Mr. Furlong, "is going to happen in Mexico." But what, he asks, has happened in Canada, a country of smaller population than Mexico? Compared with the 30,000 cars that entered Mexico in 1937, the peak year, several hundred thousand cars entered Canada for a tourist expenditure of nearly $100,000,000.

# Mexico's Communist Artists Patch Split to Hit Fascists

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F. — Action against "Fascist cultural penetration" has united for the first time in 10 years many Mexican sympathizers with the opposing factions in Communism represented by Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky. The common action was taken against an exhibit of Italian engravings which was scheduled to open here and which has been indefinitely suspended, due to the opposition.

Threats of violence against those attending the exhibit and against the works of art have their humorous as well as their political aspect. For if the boycotting of the exhibit were carried to its conclusion, Ultimas Noticias, leading afternoon daily points out, even the famous opera "Aïda" which was recently given in honor of Col. Fulgencio Batista, would also have to be banned.

**Cool Reception**

The exhibit was arranged by the Italian Minister, Count Alberto Marchetti, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Members of the diplomatic corps and officials in the Government were invited to attend the formal opening at the University of Mexico's Gallery of Art. When they arrived however, they found a notice posted that the exhibit would not be opened and policemen patrolling the streets.

The precautions were made necessary by the threat of left wing Mexican artists to "take direct action" if the show was opened and since the artists in question have often demonstrated that they are men of their word the Government thought it wise to cancel the exhibition. Leaders of the artists making the protest were David Alfaro Siqueiros and Diego Rivera.

Señor Siqueiros has been for years one of the unpredictable Mexican artists, a group long known for its political as well as aesthetic activities. Recently he returned to Mexico from Spain where he served as a lieutenant colonel in the International Brigade. Since his arrival here he has been active for the Republican cause. He entered the forefront of the left-wing movement, identified with the official Communist Party.

**Views 1940 Election**

Señor Rivera, since 1927, when he was expelled from the official Communist Party, has been an enthusiastic Trotskyist and has become closely identified with the revolutionist who resides here.

His affiliation with Mr. Trotsky caused a schism in the Mexican artist group. Because of agitation between the two factions their union in opposing the Italian exhibit is the more remarkable. It clarifies at least their solidarity on the issue of being anti-Fascist.

The action of the artists dramatizes the growing tension between right and left, centering upon the campaign to elect a new President in 1940.

## South Carolina Movies Aid Forest Protection

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The traveling moving picture outfit, owned by the State Forest Service, established a high record in attendance at forestry shows in Chester, York and Kershaw Counties when 2,340 persons viewed the pictures in one week and heard lectures on fire protection.

School teachers sponsored the shows at both white and negro schoolhouses. The principal speakers were the district ranger and the county forest rangers, as well as local sponsors.

# U. S. Prepares to Chart Calm Aleutian Route to Asia

SEATTLE, Wash., March 16 (AP)—The Federal Coast and Geodetic Survey disclosed today a five-year, $25,000,000 project to chart a shorter, safer course to Asia through the Nodth Pacific, and facilitate naval operations in the fog-shrouded Aleutian Islands.

Capt. Gilbert T. Rude, chief of the survey's Division of Hydrography and Topography, announced four ships would chart waters of the Bering Sea this summer.

The purpose, he said, is to develop, perhaps five years hence, a route between continental America and Asia through Unimak Pass and westerly along the northern side of the Aleutians.

Orient-bound ships from the West Coast now sail north until they reach the Aleutians and then westerly along the fiftieth parallel in a sweeping circle.

The Unimak Pass route, long known to mariners, has been used only by a few steamers because of dangers of a comparatively unknown ocean floor pitted by submarine peaks, some rising to within a few fathoms of the surface.

Captain Rude said the proposed new route, about 150 miles north of the outer Aleutians, would be a hundred miles shorter to Asia and far less troubled by westerly storms.

Through Unimak Pass, often fog-bound, navigators would be guided by radio compass and telephonic equipment, Captain Rude explained, just as airplanes are flown "blind."

"The Bering Sea and the North Pacific have become increasingly important to the Navy," Captain Rude added. "The survey will perhaps cost $25,000,000. But a sunk battleship would cost twice that much. Existing charts of this area are inadequate. Soundings are gathered from a number of sources, some not too dependable, and we still have no idea of the contours of the ocean floor in that area."

Captain Rude was here to inspect a new $892,000 steel survey ship, the Surveyor. Other vessels which will work Alaskan waters this summer are the Guide, the Discoverer and the tender Westdahl.

# Freight Routings Revised by State

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Far-reaching changes in South Carolina's freight routing, involving the establishment of a practically new system of heavy transportation by the carriers, have been ordered by the State Public Service Authority.

H. W. Scott, Chairman, said the new regulations were to eliminate as far as possible circuitous routes and establish new standards. New regulations become effective April 8. Under it rates shall be computed by the shortest route for which there are facilities for interchange of carload freight without transfer of lading or by way of the route between two points which produce the lowest rate.

In the application of rules, all carriers doing business under the same management will be considered as one road. Technical provisions are included.

# Flood-Check Study Asks Land Transfer

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Legislation authorizing New York State to transfer lands to the Federal Government was termed "absolutely necessary" by the State Flood Control Commission March 15 for continuation of its program.

In a report to Gov. Herbert Lehman and the Legislature, the Commission asserted without such an act the Federal Government "will be unable to continue its present work or undertake new flood control projects in the State."

While one measure permitting the State Public Works Superintendent to transfer such lands to the United States, subject to Federal reimbursement was killed by an Assembly committee, a similar bill was reported favorably by a Senate committee.

Col. Ogden J. Ross of Troy, former State Senator and Chairman of the Commission, also recommended a $900,000 appropriation to permit initial purchase of lands for flood control projects, continuation of the Commission to April 1, 1940, and a $15,000 appropriation for Commission expenses.


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# The Home Forum



## The Best Apples

THERE are no days so good as these of deep midwinter in New England. Last night there was snow again, a fall too slight to waken even the lightest slumberer; and now all the roads are fresh marble, all the roofs of Jaalam Town shingled in purest white. And all day there has been no wind, no hint of cloud. This has been a day on which, in delight at being out in this crystal world, you widen the backyard paths, piling the squared blocks while the chickadees are busy in the snowy syringas.

You like this. The clean air is sweet with the slightest tang of woodsmoke; from across the valley comes the hollow, repeated *tonk* of an axe. In his orchard, across the road and up the hill, Jim Kibbee burns piled trimmings; the smoke billows, rises, mushrooms in the still air. And as you shovel, and rest while the long shadows lie blue across your path, you see Lee join him at the red heart of the fire. You shovel again, glance up, see your neighbor George, his dog Judy a scampering satellite, make a third at the fire. You shovel faster. When you next look, the fire smolders and they have gone. Curiosity stirs; a thought wakens in you of Jim's shop, and the wood-burner, and talk drifting and eddying under the smoke-dark rafters. You blow on cold fingers. Then, with a last trimming of path edges, you too plod up the hill.

* * *

JIM'S DRIVE IS smooth, the old brown house deep-banked with snow. From behind the geranium screen at the kitchen window, Jen Kibbee nods to you; you kick snow from overshoes, click the shop latch. Judy blinks wisely, the men nod, the talk drifts to silence. Then Lee drawls: "Why'n't you run yourself, Jim? I'll vote for you."

Jim grumbles: "Well, if I couldn't do better—"

Here is an old tune, so familiar that you may chime in on any note. Town Meeting is just around the windy corner of March; get any four New Englanders together, ask: "You going to vote for the Old Board?" and the result is patterned. Two will; two won't. And Jim, this year, is one of the latter.

"You take what they did to Winter Hill Ro'd, now," he argues.

Steep, rutted, for generations the Selectmen have struggled with Winter Hill Road, patched it, regraded and regraveled it, and still it remains a problem. Inch by inch we go over it, figuring gravel and the cost of widening curves. Lee throws off figures, and George juggles them; Jim Kibbee shakes his gray head over the result.

"Too much money. I don't know what's got into the S'lectmen."

The fire purrs, and a loose joint in the stovepipe drones like the chant of distant pipes. The talk shifts to the State. Towns find it hard going, these times; but, when the State calls the tune, you must dance to it. We discuss budgets, new taxes; Jim complains: "Folks want more things every year." He doesn't know what's got into the State.

* * *

THE TALK TAKES in a wider circle. No lodge of sorrow, this, no complaint voiced for ready sympathy. We differ; George finds this good; Lee approves of that; Jim alone sees no sense in all of it. We are, we younger three, old enough to find in Jim's rock-ribbed Yankeeism a comforting sense of permanence. Yet we are young enough still to question if conservatism be the end of all wisdom. Ours is that doubtful between-generation. But Jim doesn't know what's got into the nation—into the world.

There is a repeated refrain here, a throb of recurrence. From his perch on the carpenter's bench, Lee slants his blue eyes quizzically, hums wordlessly to himself. The talk drags and drowses; George feeds the fire and Jim says: "Well, I do' know. You fellers like apples?"

He rises, stretches his lank body, goes out. The fire mouths the new wood; George yawns, grins, shakes his head. We share something, wordlessly. About Lee's eyes there is a puckered meditation.

* * *

AND WHEN JIM returns, with apples in a bucket, you see that meditation settle in Lee. Jim plumps down the bucket, says: "Pitch in." There are Sheepnose, Macs, Baldwins, a Russet or two. They are cold, with the scent of earth; they are crisp, with the sweet taste of imprisoned summer in their juice. Speculatively, Lee rubs the bloom on his deep red Mackintosh.

"Good, but sort of spotty, Jim."

"Uh-huh." Jim gulps, swallows. "They don't keep down cellar like they do in storage. But I pick 'em over every week."

"Um. And pick out the ones that show spots?"

"That's it. That way you always have good apples."

Lee considers, says tolerantly: "Well, that's one way."

"Only way, ain't it?"

Lee tosses his core in the fire, reaches for another apple. "Maybe," he admits. "You always have good apples—down cellar. But you're always eating spotty ones."

"Well—" Jim rubs his gray head. "'Course you are. If you don't eat 'em, you lose 'em."

"But what's the use of having good apples down cellar, if you can't eat them?" And, as Jim stares at him, Lee says: "You haven't eaten a sound, perfect apple since October—now, have you? Wouldn't bring 'em up unless they were spotty—now, would you?"

"Well—look here, what's got into you, Lee?" Jim is outraged, yet patient. "Now listen. That way you've always got good apples left!"

"Down cellar."

"Of course, they're down cellar. Where else would they be?" Jim gestures largely. "Everybody does it thataway."

"Most everybody—yes. And most everybody eats spotty apples. All wrong, of course."

* * *

GEORGE SNICKERS, FROM his perch on the sawhorse. Jim gets up, raises the stovelid, throws on more wood; he is confused and, when George says: "You must think wood grows on trees, Jim, way you heave it on," he defends: "Oh, I got plenty," before he sees the catch.

"You keep out of this," he says severely. "All wrong, is it? What other way *is* there?"

Lee answers soberly: "Eat the good ones first. Always pick out the best apple. Then you're always enjoying the best you've got."

Jim snorts: "And, come March, you've got no apples at all."

"That may be. But all winter you've had the best possible apples."

"Will you talk sense, Lee? Nobody does that!"

"Lots of folks do. Right? I'm not saying. But they do it. They get their fun that way—eating their best apples. You get yours another way—always eating the worst ones, and thinking of the good ones down cellar. Two ways of seeing things, that's all."

Jim makes helpless motions; all his New England sense of caution, of thrift, of pride in the apples down cellar, is violated. Lee's eyes crinkle more deeply; George jiggles gently with laughter.

Lee says: "Look here, Jim. What do you raise apples for, anyway? You prune those trees of yours, and fertilize, and spray 'em—why?"

"So I'll get apples—good apples, of course."

"But you never do! I'll bet, Jim, that if every apple in your cellar was perfect, you wouldn't eat 'em—not till they got spotty. Right? I don't know what's got into you, Jim!"

* * *

JIM RUBS HIS gray head. He's caught, and knows it. He looks at us two grinning on the sawhorse, at Lee with the smile crinkling the wind-wrinkles about his eyes. And in his honesty Jim makes the one perfect answer.

"But I wouldn't feel right, Lee. I wouldn't feel right at all, picking the best and letting the rest go to waste."

George laughs, so that Judy blinks awake. "Got you there, Lee!"

"Call it a draw. I suppose, really, there aren't any best apples. The best apples are those that taste sweetest to you. And not everybody has the same taste—and because their taste isn't ours we wonder what's got into them. Toss me another Sheepnose, George."

So we munch apples—slightly specked but the sweeter for that—and the talk swings to that safe subject, tomorrow's weather. Jim ruminates, rubs his head; he bites his apple, looks at it, rubs his head again. He pauses in mid-bite, and his sandy eyelashes flutter; you see a certain thought sink home as he again chews rhythmically. There are no days, we agree, so good as these of deep midwinter in New England. George pities the exiles in Florida; I am sorry for the Californians. Lee rolls his eyes toward us and winks at Jim. Jim winks back. With his long leg, he shoves the apple bucket toward Lee.

DANIEL CHASE

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CAUCASIAN TYMPANUM OF THE TWELFTH TO THIRTEENTH CENTURY, FROM KUBATCHI

THIS rare stone relief from the Caucasus is a valuable and recent addition to the Metropolitan Museum's collection of Near Eastern art. Maurice Dimand, the curator of the Department, explains in regard to the new acquisition that little exists of original monumental Mohammedan sculpture in museums of this country or Europe, saying, "Much Near Eastern sculpture of the mediaeval period was, of course, either destroyed by foreign invasions or mutilated by adherents of the more fanatical Mohammedan sects, who, following the Traditions of the Prophet, condemned the representation of living creatures."

This tympanum comes from the province of Daghestan which is considered to have the finest reliefs of this type. Here, a rider on horseback is in high rounded relief against a recessed panel as contrasted with the low relief of the archivolt or border. The latter is a typical arabesque of interlocking circles with leafy ornamentations. These interlacings in rhythmic pattern give a play of light and dark that is most effective and decorative. The same feeling for decoration in simpler form is repeated in the wavy, interlacing mane of the horse, in the scroll on tunic and saddle, and in the smaller arches at the base. The horse and rider fill the space admirably without crowding and an excellent division of space has been made between the decorated and plainer portions.

## *Cobwebs*

GRAY meshes spun
Between the apple boughs
Draw shining filaments
Across the dawn:
Dew-threaded snares
To trap the slanting sun.

FLORIS CLARK MCLAREN

## The Hungering Heart

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE Beatitudes, which form part of Jesus' Sermon on the Mount, are of deep significance to Christian people, and serve as a guide to truly Christian thinking and living. One of these Beatitudes reads (Matthew 5:6), "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled." To "hunger and thirst after righteousness" is to entertain an earnest and intense desire to find it; and one is satisfied only in its attainment, even as the thirsty wanderer in the desert finds satisfaction when he slakes his thirst in the cool waters of the oasis.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 2), Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The desire which goes forth hungering after righteousness is blessed of our Father, and does not return unto us void." Righteousness may be defined as rightness with God. This rightness is indispensable to true progress.

Christian Science teaches that rightness with God is the prerequisite of demonstration, which is attained only through the prayer of understanding. To the Christian Scientist, while prayer is supplication or petition, in its highest form it is realization through the declaration of present and available good, which includes the recognition that God's creation is perfect, entire, complete.

The hungering heart is typified by the earnest seeker for Truth, whose desire, above all else, is to know God aright. Such a seeker is not satisfied with mere human opinions and beliefs. He is not misled by the subtle twistings of the bypaths of speculative theories, but insists upon demonstrable facts. He is seeking the infinite Truth of which Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 289), "Truth demonstrated is eternal life." He finds, then, that the very important point is to prove what he knows of Truth. Thus he finds that "eternal life" is the possession of man, as God's idea.

The ability to distinguish between the true and the untrue is God-given. This ability underlies the practice of Christian Science. It is utterly impossible for the belief in evil as true and real to heal the belief of disease. The Christian Scientist knows that evil—sin and disease—is unreal, because it is not of God, and therefore it has no intelligence or law to sustain itself.

Jesus healed the man with the withered hand, not by first admitting that he had a withered hand, but by spiritually understanding the truth about man in God's likeness. He saw perfection instead of imperfection, the real instead of the unreal, the spiritual fact instead of the material belief.

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 42:1), "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God." The living waters of Truth, which may be found by the earnest seeker, are ever available, ever dependable and satisfactory in meeting the needs of mankind. The Christian Scientist has found this to be demonstrably true.

Jesus said (Matthew 7:7), "Seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." This implies and includes right activity, the activity of right thinking, which declares the truth and rejects error. It is the human experience that one accepts what seems to him real, be it good or evil, sickness or health, harmony or discord. Therefore, if one looks for and desires good, if he sincerely wants harmony and health, he must seek for these things where they are to be found, namely, in Mind, not in matter; in spiritual right thinking, which is constructive, rather than in material wrong thinking, which is always destructive. Paul's injunction to think on the things that are good, pure, honest, has its present-day value and application.

Right motives, right desires, spiritual right thinking, predominate in the hungering heart of the Christian Scientist. These, combined with intelligent right activity, ensure right results; and therein lies the practicality of Christian Science.

In the heart that is filled with Truth and Love, there is no room for error of any kind. There is nothing in that consciousness which responds to the subtle suggestions of the carnal mind, but there is that confident knowledge of the government of the one Mind, God, which verifies Paul's statement (II Corinthians 3:17), "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." Thus it is that the hungering heart finds its righteous desires fully supplied by divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

## Herod the Builder

IN ALL the cities to which those new roads led and into which the goods of the world poured, new and wonderful buildings were being put up. They had Greek elements in them, but were built by the clumsier Roman hand. They were found in profusion in Palestine in Jesus' day; because He was born toward the end of the reign of one of the most enthusiastic and industrious builders that the world has ever seen—Herod the Great. He built amphitheaters, hippodromes, castles, aqueducts, palaces, the superb mole that created the harbor of Caesarea Palestina, and towering above all both in bulk and in artistry, the mighty Temple at Jerusalem. . . .

Not content with this, Herod built for himself in Jerusalem a palace on the southwest hill in which there were two dining halls, each having couches for a hundred guests. Shady colonnades all round open courts contained groves and shrubberies watered by an aqueduct that he built from the hills beyond Bethlehem. . . Herod rebuilt the citadel in the city, and outside it to the south a theater. Chariot races, gladiators, wild beasts, actors, musicians—he imported them all into Jerusalem, so great was the enthusiasm of this semi-Oriental, semi-Western despot for the outer shows of Graeco-Roman civilization.—From "The World in Which Jesus Lived," by BASIL MATHEWS. (New York: Abingdon.)

## АЛЧУЩЕЕ СЕРДЦЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ЗАПОВЕДИ Блаженства, составляющие часть Нагорной Проповеди Иисуса, имеют глубокое значение для Христианских народов и служат руководителем истинного Христианского мышления и истинной Христианской жизни. Вот что сказано в одном из этих Блаженств (Матфея 5:6): "Блаженны алчущие и жаждущие правды, ибо они насытятся." Быть "алчущим и жаждущим правды," значит желать искренно и горячо найти правду. Удовлетворение наступает только тогда, когда цель достигнута. Так бывает с жаждущим странником в пустыне, когда он утолил свою жажду в свежих водах оазиса.

В труде своем "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 2) Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет: "Желание движимое жаждою праведности благословляется нашим Отцом и не возвращается к нам пустым." Праведность можно определить, как правдивость в Боге. Эта правдивость необходима для настоящего прогресса.

Христианская Наука учит нас, что правдивость в Боге есть предварительное условие для того, чтобы стало возможным доказывать истину на деле, а достигается это только через молитву понимания. Хотя молитва приверженца Христианской Науки и заключает в себе мольбу или просьбу, но в своем наиболее возвышенном виде она является сознательным утверждением факта, что благо всегда с нами и в нашем распоряжении. Это включает признание факта, что творение Божие совершенно и всецело завершено.

Алчущее сердце мы видим образно в искреннем искателе Истины, который больше всего жаждет познать Бога правильно. Такой человек не удовлетворяется одними человеческими мнениями и верованиями. Его не собьют с пути обманчивые окольные тропинки спекулятивных теорий. Он требует фактов и фактов доказуемых. Он ищет бесконечную Истину, о которой Mrs. Эдди пишет (там же стр. 289): "Истина доказанная наглядно есть жизнь вечная." Он, следовательно, приходит к заключению, что самое для него главное это с'уметь доказать то, что он знает об Истине. И вот он начинает понимать, что "вечная жизнь" принадлежит человеку, как идее Бога.

Умение различать подлинное от неподлинного дается Богом. Умение это лежит в основе практики Христианской Науки. Верование, что зло подлинно и реально, никак не может исцелить верование в болезнь. Изучающий Христианскую Науку знает, что зло—грех и болезнь—нереально, потому что оно не от Бога; во зле нет разума, и нет такого закона, который-бы его поддерживал.

Иисус исцелил человека с сухой рукой не потому, что он сперва признал, что у него сухая рука, а наоборот; он исцелил его, благодаря своему духовному пониманию правды о человеке, созданном по образу и подобию Бога. Он видел совершенство вместо несовершенства, реальное вместо нереального, духовный факт вместо материального верования.

Псалмопевец пел (Пс. 41:2), "Как лань желает к потокам вод, так желает душа моя к Тебе, Боже." Искренный искатель может найти живые воды Истины, которые всегда доступны, всегда надежны и всегда удовлетворяют все нужды человечества. Приверженец Христианской Науки убедился, что факт этот доказуем на практике.

Иисус сказал (Матфея 7:7): "Просите, и дано будет вам; ищите, и найдете; стучите, и отворят вам." Это подразумевает и заключает в себе правильную деятельность, деятельность правильного мышления, которое утверждает истину, и отвергает заблуждение. Когда мы принимаем то, что нам кажется реальным,—будь то хорошее или дурное, болезнь или здоровье, гармония или разлад,—то происходит это в нашем человеческом переживании. Поэтому, если мы ищем и желаем благо, если мы искренно желаем гармонию и здоровье, то следует все это искать там, где оно может быть найдено, именно в Разуме, а не в материи, в духовном правильном мышлении, которое созидает, а не в ложном материальном мышлении, которое всегда разрушает. Поведение Павла помышлять о том, что любезно, чисто, честно, имеет такое-же значение теперь и так-же применимо, как и тогда.

Правильные побуждения, правильные желания, духовное правильное мышление, преобладают в алчущем сердце изучающего Христианскую Науку. Все это взятое вместе с разумной правильной деятельностью обеспечивает верные результаты. В этом и заключается практичность Христианской Науки.

В сердце преисполненном Истины и Любви нет места для каких-бы то ни было заблуждений. В таком сознании нет ничего, что отвечало-бы наущениям плотского разума. Но вместо этого есть уверенное знание—об управлении единого Разума, Бога, что подтверждает слова Павла (Второе Послание к Коринфянам 3:17) "Где Дух Господен, там свобода." Таким образом божественная Любовь исполняет законные желания алчущего сердца.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

## A Visit in Mesopotamia

WE ARRIVED in Basrah about six in the morning.

Our host, an English judge, was there at the dock to meet us. He had brought with him his servant Kerim: chauffeur, valet, and housekeeper all in one.

The efficient Kerim disembarked our luggage . . . Then he picked up the two Siamese kittens and drove us all to our host's house.

Although Basrah is the City of Dates to most people, to us it spelled the Bright Lights after our isolation. We were gay. We went to parties and we danced and we dined nd picnicked. Besides all this we delivered the two kittens to their future home and went sketching among the date palms and the South Sea-looking native villages.

Basrah is the greatest date port in the world. About eighty per cent of the world's dates are grown in Iraq and are shipped out from Basrah to points all over the globe. The dates in your plum pudding or in your annual fruit cake are likely to have been grown on a tree in Iraq. There are miles of palms everywhere. If you are on a high rooftop in Basrah, a cloud of green spreads out as far as you can see. If you are on the ground, the straight rough trunks of the palms seem to rise to unbelievable heights.

Basrah is a kind of modern Venice with its canals and boat traffic. It was also the city of Sinbad and the port where he lived between voyages. Even now this city has a fairy-tale appearance and a luxuriant dirtiness that belongs to the Arabian Nights era.

We found time to spend in the bazaars, too. They were more crowded and less organized than the Baghdad bazaars. They contained everything that we wanted and more. We did not buy camels and their keepers, amber beads, crystals, copper pots, or any such romantic things. But we did check off our list such items as safety pins, buttons, yard goods, glass-ware, china, needles and cutlery, all from Japan. . . .

At the end of four days we were so well entertained that . . . we longed for our simple existence in the desert. We thought of the duties of our household. Perhaps Abbas had neglected the geese, or the cook was getting careless in preparing Douglas's suet pudding or Henri's soufflé. We suddenly wanted to be at home as soon as possible. We were eager, too, to put down in paint our impressions of the thick green of Basrah palms.

One of Kerim's friends agreed to hire himself and his car to us for the journey. . . . We had almost reached Qurnah, where we were to see the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil (Kerim had told us to look out for it), when something went wrong with the car.

Achmed got out and filled an empty petrol tin with water from a nearby canal. He unscrewed the radiator cap and poured, or started to pour. There was a terrible sizzling, and a cloud of steam rose up. Achmed jumped back, much surprised. (We found on later trips that this procedure never failed to surprise Arab drivers.)

"Do not be afraid!" he consoled us. "But you will crack something!" (We were not sure what cracked in a case like this.) "And we will be stuck here. Allah willing, we will reach Amarah tonight," said Achmed. . . .

A mile outside the town of Amarah we were met by armored cars. They had been sent by the Mutasarrif to search for us, since we were so late in arriving. Like heroines we paraded into town under escort.—From "We Married an Englishman," by RUTH and HELEN HOFFMAN. (New York: Carrick & Evans.)

## Spring Unfolds Slowly in Russia

SPRING was slow in unfolding. For the last few weeks it had been steadily fine frosty weather. In the day time it thawed in the sun, but at night there were even seven degrees of frost. There was such a frozen surface on the snow that they drove the wagons anywhere off the roads. Easter came in the snow. Then all of a sudden, on Easter Monday, a warm wind sprung up, storm clouds swooped down, and for three days and three nights the warm, driving rains fell in streams. On Thursday the wind dropped, and a thick gray fog brooded over the land as though hiding mysteries of the transformations that were being wrought in nature. Behind the fog there was flowing of water, the cracking and floating of ice, the swift rush of turbid, foaming torrents; and on the following Monday, in the evening, the fog parted, the storm clouds split up into little curling crests of cloud, the sky cleared, and the real spring had come.

In the morning the sun rose brilliant and quickly wore away the thin layer of ice that covered the water, and all the warm air was quivering with the steam that rose up from the quickened earth. The old grass looked greener, and the young grass thrust up its tiny blades; the buds of the guelder-rose and of the currant and the sticky birch-buds were swelling with sap, and an exploring bee was humming about the golden blossoms that studded the willow. Larks trilled unseen above the velvety green fields and the ice-covered stubble-land; peewits wailed for the lowlands and marshes flooded by the pools; cranes and wild geese flew nigh across the sky uttering their spring calls. The cattle, bald in patches where the new hair had not grown yet, lowed in the pastures; the bow-legged lambs frisked round their bleating mothers. Nimble children ran about the drying paths, covered with the prints of bare feet. There was a merry chatter of peasant women over their linen at the pond, and the ring of axes in the yard, where the peasants were repairing ploughs and harrows. The real spring had come.—From "Anna Karenina," by COUNT LEO TOLSTOI.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
*An International Daily Newspaper*
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One year | $12.00 | Three months | $3.00 |
| Six months | $6.00 | One month | $1.00 |

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Trade Comments Pages 14-15 Financial News

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1939

## Spring Comes To Boston Via Flower Show

**Mushy, icy, rutted streets give way to sweet odors and gay blooms in new exhibition of beauty.**

No matter what the calendar says about five days more until spring, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society definitely ushered that welcome season in at noon today with the opening of its sixty-eighth annual Spring Flower Show—certainly one of the best in the 110 years of the society's history. A visit is an elevating experience which transports one from slush and ice-humped streets into another season which is pledge that blizzards are past and fair skies and balmy days lie immediately ahead.

Across the threshold of Mechanics Building—and there was some jam in the opening hour—the lavish hands of May and June give such a welcome that Boston cannot help but forget the snowstorm that roared across the land a few days ago. There is a warm, sweet smell of growing things, gay color and fresh green and the inspiring vista of thousands of flowers in the hundreds of exhibits.

Until the show ends on March 21—calendar date for spring—high-lights of the exhibition will be "Gardening Through the Ages" in Exhibition Hall and an early New England country house and garden which occupy the entire space of Grand Hall.

**Gardens of All Ages**

"Gardening Through the Ages" shows in eight historically correct exhibits the progress of gardening from the Roman peristyle of 50 B. C. to the Garden of Tomorrow of 1950 A. D. In between are the castle garden, the French medieval garden, the monastery garden, the fifteenth-century Spanish-Moorish garden, the Irish garden and the sixteenth-century "knot garden."

All of these displays show the result of painstaking effort in both horticultural excellence and historical accuracy of accessories. It is noteworthy that the "outdoor living room" effect of the earliest of these gardens is again found in the last of them. The eight gardens seem to represent a complete cycle.

For the first time this year, the Garden Clubs have set up the main display in Grand Hall. The 22 cooperating clubs have a unified design to show an early New England house and its gardens. The house itself is on the stage and the various gardens are on the floor of the hall. The gardens are in bloom as they would be in different months of spring and summer and there is a greenhouse at the far end of the estate showing winter bloom in full color. Utilitarian gardeners will enjoy the vegetable garden across from the greenhouse. This garden has all manner of edible vegetables arranged to show them decoratively as part of the whole design.

While the historic garden and the estate are the largest exhibits, there are many other exhibits that are equal or superior to them in merit. In Exhibition Hall, near the main entrance, are the orchid exhibits. One of the most interesting of these is that of Butterworth of Framingham.

**New Effect Is Achieved**

Discarding the traditional orchid background of black cloth, this exhibitor has used "taffetex" in reddish gold and blue shades. This is the first time in any show that this daring innovation has been seen. The effects are remarkable.

Near the orchids is a small display of lovely camellia bushes in full bloom. These red flowers look almost like painted gardenias with their waxy foliage and flower petals. The bushes are some four feet tall.

Across the aisle from the orchids is a most unusual display of azaleas set up by Ernest Borowski. He has avoided the stereotyped formal arrangements usual to azalea displays by using an informal grouping along a rustic garden path with jack pine and red cedar as background.

Opposite the orchids on the other side are two adjacent exhibits that are outstanding for opposite reasons. Cape Cod Nurseries have set up a spring garden display that has masses of glorious color. Next to it is Alexander Heimlich's ledge rock garden, which is a model of restrained use of color. His lichen-grown rocks and delightful evergreens add a needed quiet note to this part of the show.

So far as color is concerned the near-by exhibit of Bay State Nurseries is midway between these two, having some color masses and some quiet parts. The display features an outdoor fireplace that is so realistic and inviting that the visitor will be surreptitiously looking for firewood and a green toasting fork. Curving rock seats on either side of the fireplace add to the attractiveness.

Next to the fireplace is the naturalistic woodland garden of Will C.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and vicinity:** Decreasing cloudiness by late afternoon; generally fair and slightly colder tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

**All New England:** Generally fair and colder tonight and Friday.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh northwest or west winds strong at times over south portion and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 36 | 35 | Minneapolis | 2 | 2 |
| Bermuda | 62 | 58 | New York | 44 | 42 |
| Chicago | 16 | 16 | Norfolk | 48 | 46 |
| Denver | 26 | 26 | Philadelphia | 46 | 44 |
| Kansas City | 24 | 24 | St. Louis | 24 | 24 |
| Los Angeles | 52 | 52 | San Francisco | 58 | 56 |
| Miami | 64 | 64 | Washington | 44 | 44 |

A—7.30 a. m. E. S. T., March 16.
B—Minimum, March 15.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 8:27 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Friday, 8.43 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:21 p. m.

## *Massachusetts Horticultural Society Opens Its 68th Annual Flower Show*

By a Staff Photographer

**Inside of Mechanics Building**

**Top (left to right): A Roman Garden; two girls standing by an old-fashioned well, daffodils in foreground, Miss Carol Lord (left), Miss Mary Morrill (right); a Cloister Garden of ninth to thirteenth centuries—a part of the display, "Gardening Through the Ages." Bottom: A New England Country House and Gardens, occupying the floor of Grand Hall.**

## Witness Charges Irregularities In Records of Riley

Amplification of specific charges against Frank E. Riley, deposed director of the State Motor Vehicles Division, was given by Paul Fitzsimmons, Assistant Rate Engineer of the Utilities Department, today as the Public Utilities Commission continued its hearing on Mr. Riley's plea for reinstatement.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, who was assigned by the Utilities Department to examine the vehicles division after Utilities Commissioner Richard D. Grant had filed charges against Mr. Riley, charged that important documents relating to individual cases were missing from the vehicles division files, and that, furthermore, permits had been granted without hearings, that contract carrier plates had been issued without the folders containing evidence a certificate had been issued.

Mr. Fitzsimmons further charged before the Commission today that alterations had been made in some of the files between the time charges were filed against Mr. Riley and the date of his suspension.

Charles H. McCue, Counsel for the Commission, said at the conclusion of yesterday's hearing that he would contend the tampering with records in the "dead file" of the division, as testified by Mr. Fitzsimmons is "obviously either negligence or deliberate misfeasance."

The changes in the records were made after the ouster proceedings against Mr. Riley had begun, Mr. Fitzsimmons testified. He said he noticed evidence of tampering during the course of his duty to obtain all records of the Division for the Commission.

The "dead file," Mr. Fitzsimmons declared, is one marked "not to be touched by any employee except Mr. Riley," and contained records of truck operators who had gone out of business or who had obtained plates in recent years. During one of his earlier visits Mr. Fitzsimmons said he noticed that there were several folders with no notation describing the disposition of the cases and on a later visit he said these same folders had been brought up to date.

## Higher Race 'Take' Urged for Relief

Doubling of the State's "take" from pari-mutuel wagers at dog-racing tracks was urged before the Legislative Committee on Taxation today by Representative William R. Gilman (R) of Malden, who appeared in favor of a bill which would provide for this increase of from 3½ per cent to 7 per cent.

When dog tracks were opened in the Commonwealth, Mr. Gilman stated, it was understood they would support old-age assistance. This they have not done, he complained, with the State's 3½ per cent "take," and in 1940 "it will be necessary to dig into the budget for $3,500,000 for old-age assistance."

Under the present State law, dog tracks take 11½ per cent of the total bets and turn over 3½ per cent to the State. Horse tracks take only 6½ per cent and turn over 3½ per cent.

Charles F. Adams, acting President of the Eastern Racing Association, appeared before the Committee to oppose increases in the State's "take" from the tracks. Operation of the $2,000,000 Suffolk Downs horse racing plant, he stated, has been "less than reasonably profitable," and the track in four years of operation has paid a total of $4,621,653.31 in taxes—averaging $22,000 in tax payments for each racing day. Stockholders of the concern, Mr. Adams reported, have received no dividends on their investment.

Suffolk Downs alone, he added, pays more in taxes than do all four of the well-established horse-racing tracks in Maryland, taken together.

"There is another important factor to be considered," Mr. Adams said. "The larger the tax on legalized racing, the greater the opportunity for handbooks, pool rooms, etc. to divert the patronage of bettors, particularly the larger ones, from legalized betting, by offering better odds than the track's payoff. This encourages illegality and sharp practice and less revenue from the pari-mutuels."

## Billboard Control Stirs Opposition In Massachusetts

Considerable opposition to further regulation of the billboard industry in Massachusetts developed today at a hearing conducted by the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs in Gardner Auditorium.

Six measures for such regulation had the approval of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, the Massachusetts Civic League and the Federation of Planning Boards. One would prohibit property owners erecting signs larger than 72 square feet advertising products sold on the premises. An alternative permits the erection of four signs having the same total area.

Roger D. Swain, chairman of the billboard committee of the Massachusetts Civic League, said a lot of advertising was being done under the guise of selling on the property. William S. McCarthy, State Director of Outdoor Advertising, said there were hundreds of thousands of such signs in Massachusetts.

Speaking in opposition to the legislation were farmers, legislators, billboard company representatives and labor officials.

## Eight Arrested On Lottery Charge

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DEDHAM, Mass., March 16—Four of the eight men arrested in connection with the operation of what the police describe as a $14,000 "floating lottery," following a turkey dinner last night in Moseley's-on-the-Charles, Bridge Street, were held in $2,000 for a District Court hearing Monday, March 20. The other four defaulted bail of $300. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

Arraigned on a charge of being concerned with the setting up and promotion of a lottery, the four men pleaded not guilty and were granted a continuance by Judge Clifford B. Sanborn. The men were booked as John J. Lydon of Abington, Mass., Arthur J. Sargent, Jr., of Rockland, Mass., Michael J. Neville of Taunton, Mass., and J. Harold Bergstedt of Quincy, Mass.

## Connecticut Plans Vast Tree Planting Project

**The Week in Connecticut**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., March 16 — Twenty thousand trees, transplanted on a single day, April 8, is the goal set in a State-wide campaign to restore the roadside beauty destroyed last fall in Connecticut by the hurricane.

Miss Edith L. Mason of Connecticut State College, chairman of a State Committee on Restoration of Shade Trees, set the goal this week after preliminary announcements of the tree-planting program had brought enthusiastic response. Garden clubs, women's clubs, veterans' organizations, Farm Bureaus and other groups are co-operating.

The plan of organization places responsibility in local committees and each town is making its own arrangements for tree planting along the roadsides, on village greens, in school yards and on private property.

Thousands of seedlings will be dug in the woods, where they can be obtained for the labor of going after them. Others will be purchased from nurserymen.

While civic bodies promote the tree-planting program, the State Highway Department has tree troubles of its own. The Department takes care of 2,800 miles of highway, 5,600 miles of roadside. Thousands of shade trees on State Highway Department property were blown down last fall. While a start will be made this Spring, it may take three or four years merely to replant the trees, Highway Department officials say.

### Safer for Traffic

Connecticut is becoming a safer State for motorists and pedestrians, according to State officials. Last year's traffic accident record showed improvement over the year before. Thus far in 1939, the State has a better record than in 1938. There have been fewer accidents, fewer injuries, fewer fatalities so far this year.

### Busy With Publicity

With an economy Administration in office, and most State activities being curtailed by a shrunken budget, Connecticut has one governmental department that seems to be the exception. The State Publicity Commission, started experimentally a few years ago and allowed to subsist on what it could raise through the sale of souvenirs and pamphlets, is apparently going to have a budget of its own.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, while fighting to balance the State budget by reducing appropriations, wants the Publicity Commission turned into a Development Commission and given the job of boosting Connecticut the year around.

In a legislative hearing, Willard B Rogers, hotel man and Chairman of the Publicity Commission, declared all of the other New England states are far ahead of Connecticut in activities for promotion of tourist travel and other promotional activities.

The Publicity Commission has had two part-time employees, paid very modest salaries.

### Merritt Parkway Gas

Motorists will be able to buy gasoline this summer along the Merritt Parkway. Three gasoline stations will be constructed immediately by Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley under a plan approved by Governor Baldwin.

The State will own the stations and lease them to the highest bidder. Each will be a "dual" station with buildings on each side of the road.

There is now no gasoline obtainable on the Parkway between the New York State line and Norwalk. The new buildings are to be of varied design, one faced with granite, one with brick and the third probably finished in white woodwork.

### Bird Talk at Women's Club

"Birds and Their Sanctuaries" will be the subject of an illustrated lecture to be given by Carl W. Buchheister, Secretary of the State Audubon Society, at a meeting of the New England Women's Club, at the Hotel Kenmore, March 20, at 2:30 p. m.

## Aid in Averting Danger of Flood Praised by State

With the likelihood of immediate flood danger averted by freezing temperatures at the headwaters of New England streams and rivers, William F. Callahan, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, today praised business and county officials for their co-operation in protective measures against future flood possibilities.

The level of rivers in Massachusetts, which was below normal for this time of year yesterday, is today at normal height. Mr. Callahan disclosed, saying that the level would be higher were it not for the quick response of business and county officials to pleas earlier this week to let water out of existing reservoirs.

The request for release of water from reservoirs was one of several steps taken this week by Commissioner Callahan and other State officials to meet flood possibilities resulting from the heavy fall of snow throughout New England over the last week end.

"The Public Works Department," said Mr. Callahan, "expresses its appreciation of the co-operation given by the Associated Industries, county commissioners, city and town officials and the New England Power Association in lowering the level of water behind dams under their control."

Mr. Callahan said that his Department is maintaining a 24-hour patrol of Massachusetts streams, with inspectors working out of the Worcester, Greenfield and Pittsfield offices. He also has ordered 85,000 sandbags sent to the Connecticut Valley for storage in case of need. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has ordered the National Guard to prepare for action, if called upon.

Meanwhile, weather officials stressed the absence of any immediate likelihood of overflowing rivers. "The dangers of a flood have been overstressed," Archibald B. Ross, Weather Bureau observer at Concord, N. H., declared. "Not until there has been a long and heavy rain, or a preiod of unusually warm weather, will there be cause for worry."

## Retention Urged Of the Preference Act for Veterans

Veterans adopted Napoleon's old military thesis that "the best defense is offense" today as they asked the Legislative Committee on Civil Service to retain the present preference given war veterans.

Attacking the claim of those who would eliminate or curtail the present 30-point margin given veterans who pass civil service examinations that persons too young to go to the last war are being denied places in the State service, Joseph Riseman, chairman of the Civil Service Enforcement Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, asked the Committee to observe the ages of those who appeared before them asking for the modification.

"Eager and as enthusiastic as youth is for jobs," Mr. Riseman asserted, "very few of them can be seen among the proponents of these measures that would do away with veterans' preference."

Joel Mill, Past Commander of the State Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, asserted, "No responsible veteran has ever threatened a Legislator because of his stand against veterans' preference."

He insisted that published reports of the statement of certain Legislators that veterans had threatened political or other reprisals had put veterans in a poor light.

Mr. Riseman told the Committee he had no objection to a public referendum on the subject as, "the people generally get what they want anyway."

## Boost Is Asked In Aged Pension To $75 a Month

**Phore proposes tax upon intangible personal property in plea to Bay State committee.**

An increase in monthly payments to old-age pension recipients was favored by Wendell P. Phore, so-called father of the Massachusetts Old-Age Assistance Law, and Charles F Curry, past President of the Massachusetts Society for Old-Age Pensions. Both men supported bills already filed with the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law at the State House.

While the two bills asked for increase in old-age payments, they differed as to the plan for raising the money.

Mr. Phore asked that benefits be increased from the present minimum of $30 a month to $75 a month. In the case of husband and wife, each is entitled to $75 or a total of $150 a month. The eligibility age would be lowered from 65 years to 50. He said he would like to see the Nation take care of social security naturally with no state lines interfering with operation of the Old-Age Assistance Section of the Social Security Act. (A person, in order to be eligible for old-age assistance, must reside in a state a certain period of time.)

**Tax on Intangibles**

It was Mr. Phore's belief the increase he recommends could be met easily by establishment of a tax on intangible personal property. He declared that in Massachusetts $50,000,000 could be obtained by the levy of such a tax.

Mr. Curry's organization urged that the Federal Government increase old-age assistance benefits to $60 a month. The bill this group sponsors asked that the Federal Government pay $40 a month of the $60 with States making up the balance. At present, the Federal Government contributes one half of monthly payments to old-age recipients up to $15. Mr. Curry said legislation is pending before Congress to raise the level to $60 a month.

**Lottery Proposed**

A State lottery was favored by Mr. Curry to meet the additional increase he proposes. He also urged the Legislative Committee on Taxation to impose a 5 per cent tax on beano games. "Beano," he declared, "is taking more of the people's money than horse and dog racing. If you can't stop gambling, then let us make it pay Massachusetts," Mr. Curry said.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Texation, was criticized by Mr. Phore for not recommending an intangible tax rather than a sales tax which, he said, will impose a burden upon those least able to pay the levy.

## Democrats Draft Tax Plan

Reduction of new highway construction and further diversion of gasoline tax revenues will be proposed as a Democratic alternative to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's nine-point taxation program, Representative Albert E. Morris, Democratic floor leader in the House, announced today.

Mr. Morris said his plan was still in process of being worked out, but was designed to cut the State's levy on its cities and towns in half.

In view of the estimated State Tax levy of $32,000,000, this means the Democratic scheme would raise approximately $16,000,000 or $5,000,000 more than Governor Saltonstall estimated would be raised by the nine-point program this year.

The highway fund raised through a three-cent gasoline tax and motor registration fees is expected to yield $28,000,000 this year.

Governor Saltonstall has announced he would oppose diversion. In his budget message. The Republican Governor declared that a record tax of $32,000,000 was likely unless a tax program advanced by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long was adopted or other means of raising additional revenue was devised.

Mr. Long proposed an additional cent on the gasoline tax, a cigarette tax, a levy on sales of electrical energy and extending the income tax base in lower salary levels by decreasing exemptions.

The diversion plan proposed by Mr. Morris has been the center of a bitter fight in the Legislature for several years, Republicans have already launched a drive for a constitutional amendment to block use of gasoline tax revenue for anything but highways.

Meanwhile, several other Democratic legislators were known to favor a state lottery to obviate the need for additional taxes. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor first suggested the lottery.

## McKesson Firm Seeks Tax Rebate

HARTFORD, Conn., March 16 (AP)—William J. Wardall, trustee of the estate of the McKesson & Robbins Drug Company, now in process of reorganization, said today the first of several applications for Federal Income Tax refunds on behalf of the Company had been filed here on the ground that approximately $1,000,000 was paid on fictitious earnings of the Bridgeport firm.

The first application concerns taxes for the year 1935, on which a refund of approximately $300,000 is sought, Mr. Wardall said, and the total to be applied for on the taxable years 1935 through 1937 is over $1,000,000. He said refunds for 1936 and 1937 will be sought also.

The late F. Donald Coster-Musica, President of the concern, who committed suicide in December, was charged with so manipulating the books of the crude drug department that approximately $18,000,000 in non-existent assets were listed.

## Farm Week to Be Held At University of Maine

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ORONO, Maine — Grangers throughout the State will meet here at the University of Maine the week of March 27 to participate in activities of Farm and Home Week. "Grange Night" will be held Wednesday, March 29. Hartley Stewart, lecturer of the Maine State Grange, will preside. Farm Bureau members and all Farm and Home Week visitors are invited to attend the annual meeting of the Maine Farm Bureau Federation, March 28.

## 250 War Planes Coming to Boston

The Squantum Naval Air Base will be the rendezvous for about 250 war planes accompanying the Army and Navy forces during fleet maneuvers off the New England coast next month, it was indicated today.

The war games will be centered on the best methods of defending the Northeast against possible enemy invasion. The ships taking part will include two battleships, a light cruiser, three destroyers, six submarines and three seaplane tenders. Of the 250 planes, 200 are Army ships, while the Navy will have 48 large patrol bombers, largest in the service.

The fleet will be divided into "attack" and "defense" divisions. Navy officials indicated that the "invasion" would take place near Boston.

## Chasing Fire Kit Called Dangerous

Pursuit of Quincy fire apparatus as it answers calls is a dangerous practice, Fire Chief William J. Sands declared today in requesting the Safety Council in that city to take every possible means of showing the motoring public that co-operation with fire apparatus would eliminate many accidents.

The Chief at the same time endorsed the objectives of the Quincy Safety Council and pledged the support of his men who last year responded to 1,200 alarms. All drivers are urged to use due caution in proceeding to and from fires, he said. Hazardous actions of enthusiastic "sparks" in the City should be corrected, in his opinion.

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

### Opera

**Boston Opera House—**
"Falstaff," (Verdi). Irene Jessner, Marisa Morel, Bruna Castagna, Irra Petina, Charles Kullmann, Lawrence Tibbett and John Brownlee. Ettore Panizza, conductor. 8.

### Theaters

**Shubert—**
"Skylark," starring Gertrude Lawrence. Comedy by Samson Raphaelson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2.30.

**Wilbur—**
"West of Broadway," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

**Colonial—**
"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn. New Comedy by Philip Barry. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

### Movies

**Brookline Village—**
"Off the Record," with Pat O'Brien and Joan Blondell. 3:35, 6:50, 9:51. Also "Juvenile Court," with Frankie Darro. 2, 5:10, 8:15.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen. 2, 5:02, 8:20. Also "Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power 3:15, 6:15, 9:25.

**Fine Arts—**
"Professor Mamlock," 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

**Exeter—**
Warren Hull and Marsha Hunt in "Star Reporter." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen. 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

**Radio—Page 10**

**Uptown—**
"Zaza," with Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Also "The Great Man Votes" starring John Barrymore. 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Tomorrow: "Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. Also "Jesse James," featuring Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda.

**Keith Memorial—**
"The Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward, Tom Brown, and Joan Fontaine. 11:30 a.m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Three Musketeers," starring Don Ameche and The Ritz Bros. 10 a. m., 1:30, 5:05, 8:35.

**State and Orpheum—**
"Pygmalion," starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both Theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

**Metropolitan—**
James Cagney in "The Oklahoma Kid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Nancy Drew, Reporter," with Bonita Granville and John Litel. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"The Stranee Case of Dr. Meade." 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:10, 10. Also "Star Reporter," with Warren Hull. 12:05, 3:50, 7:40. Stage: Henny Youngman, Ross & Stone, Peg Lee Bates and Florence & Alvarez. 1:45, 5:05 8:50.

**University—**
Joan Bennett and Fredric March in "Trade Winds." 3, 6:20, 9:55. Also "Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

**Trans-Lux—**
Gracie Fields in 'Smiling Along." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Newsreel Digest. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8. Tomorrow: "The Adventures of Chico."

**South Station Theater—**
"Color-tour to Quebec," "The Great Heart," "Rainbow Pass." "The Russian Cossack Riders," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Lincoln in the White House," "History's Thrilling Moments," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Repertory—**
Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Also "Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Three Blind Mice," starring Loretta Young. Also "Mother Carey's Chickens," with Ruby Keeler.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"Stand Up and Fight," starring Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. Fenway: 2:25, 5:35, 8:40. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also "St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: "The Beachcomber," starring Charles Laughton. Also "Trade Winds," with Fredric March and Joan Bennett.

**Normandie—**
Janet Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "The Young in Heart." Also "Four Daughters," featuring the Lane Sisters. Tomorrow: "Night Must Fall," with Robert Montgomery. Also "Say It In French," with Ray Milland.

**Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—**
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

**Tremont—**
"Maytime," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

### Music

**Sanders Theater—**
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Ernest Bloch, guest conductor. 8.

### Tomorrow

**Symphony Hall—**
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Ernest Bloch, guest conductor. 2:30.

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance tour on Romanesque Art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

**Amusement Page**

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

# Utilities Shy at Paying Bill For Survey in Rhode Island

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16—A $225,000 obstacle faces the Republican-controlled State Government in its effort to balance the budget for the next fiscal year. The light and power industries have notified Gov. William H. Vanderbilt that they do not believe they are obligated to pay this amount for a survey of their affairs made by Frederick H. Young, former chief of the State Division of Public Utilities.

During the last campaign the then Gov. Robert E. Quinn declared on several occasions that the utilities had agreed to bear the cost of the survey and the State would not have to pay for it.

This, Governor Vanderbilt says, the utilities now deny and claim that inasmuch as no public hearings were held during the investigation, they are not legally required to pay for the survey.

The Governor explained that he had made allowances for the collection of the $225,000 in his annual budget, and if the claim of the utilities is sustained by the Attorney General, whose opinion he has asked, the shortage will have to be made up by additional taxes.

Governor Vanderbilt said that the facts he had gathered in the past week indicated that the State could not count on collecting the $225,000 spent on the Young survey "which the previous Administration announced last October would be recovered by the State through agreement with the utility companies."

The question was raised when the Governor asked Horace L. Weller, Director of the Department of Business Regulation, to determine when the State might expect payment from the utility companies.

The position of the utilities was made known in a letter from Mr. Weller in response to his request for the information sought by the Governor.

# Beano for Charity Defended

Bills providing for outright repeal of Beano laws and others providing minor regulation were strongly opposed today by representatives of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, church organizations, and legislators before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

So great was the interest in the measures that delegations from Springfield, Holyoke, Fitchburg, Leominster, and Worcester appeared.

The chief contention of the opposition to repeal and regulation bills was that most of the games were operated in the interests of charity and therefore should not be eliminated.

Among those favoring the repeal of regulatory bills were the Rev. Donald Frazer of Lunenburg and William N. McNair of Cambridge, representing the Lord's Day League.

Various members of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars told of the charitable activities they were conducting through revenue obtained from Beano games, and Henry E. Patenaude, Springfield attorney, asserted that Beano was no more of a gamble than insurance.

Under a bill reported favorably by the Committee on Taxation, Beano operators would be assessed 7½ per cent of gross amounts over $300. Records would be under supervision of the Commissioner of Corporations.

# Court Action Stirs Goodwin

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, sharply criticized yesterday the action of Judge Louis L. Green on his decision in the case of George E. Horan of Somerville, who came before the court on a charge of drunken driving, but was acquitted even after seven police officers, a civilian witness, and the doctor who treated Horan after the accident, testified to an inebriate condition.

Mr. Goodwin said, "It looks to me like a raw decision. It will be pretty difficult to make the highways safe if this is the kind of justice we are going to get."

Suspension of Horan's license by the Registrar came on the recommendation of Chief of Police Timothy F. Leahy, of Cambridge, corroborated by his own registry official, Inspector Daniel Doyle.

Chief Leahy's data on the case showed that Horan was acquitted by Judge Green on March 7 on charges of operating while under the influence of liquor and driving so as to endanger the lives and safety of the public. Horan ran into a safety island in Cambridge on Feb. 25 shortly after midnight.

Police officers on the scene of the accident said that Horan admitted having had "seven or eight cocktails and highballs."

# Flower Show Brings Spring

(Continued from Page 9)

Curtis of South Sudbury. Mr. Curtis uses only native New England planting materials in his exhibit. A huge gray birch trunk, weighing over half a ton is the center of his charming display. He clearly shows that one needs nothing from outside New England to achieve a satisfying, tasteful garden.

In seeing a big Boston flower show, the upstairs exhibits should never be neglected. This year there are outstanding displays of begonias, sweet-scented geraniums and house plants over Exhibition Hall. Another interesting display near the light well is the educational one set up by Harvard University, showing the origin of the basic food plants of the Old and New Worlds. On the other side of the light well is the small display of the Boston Mycological Club, featuring many kinds of fungi and mushrooms.

Note to flower show visitors at this point—do not fail to see the birds-eye view of the historical gardens from the second floor rail of the light well. It is delightful.

Out on the balcony of Grand Hall is an exhibit of rock garden plants set up on a table by W. N. Craig of Weymouth that displays a truly remarkable collection of these tiny plants. Iris three inches tall with narcissus even shorter and rose bushes in full bloom only four inches tall are some of the many plants shown. Botanical tulips, coral bells and rose daphne are the taller accents in this table garden.

Also on the balcony there is a model of Boston's Public Garden set up by the fifth grade pupils of the Runkle School of Boston. This must be seen. It is complete with tulips and swan boats on the tiny pond.

Show hours will be 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days and 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. on Sunday.

# Reardon Defends Storm Actions

James G. Reardon, former Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, testifying in Suffolk Superior Court today, made a vehement denial of any improper motives in the wording of contracts for hurricane damage repairs at the State Teachers Colleges.

He was asked if he entered into any scheme and his answer was "Absolutely no." He also said that he had always acted from honest and conscientious motives. The testimony was given during the trial of 20 suits before Judge George F. Leary. Eleven of the suits were brought by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations to prevent payment on the contracts and the other nine were brought by contractors to obtain payment from the State.

Mr. Reardon was ousted by Governor Saltonstall as a result of questionable circumstances arising out of contracts let for hurricane damage repair work.

# Increased Traffic At Boston Port

Substantial gains in ocean traffic thus far in 1939 are reflected in the increase in the number of ships calling at the port of Boston, it was disclosed today in figures prepared by the United States Army Engineers' office in Boston.

The sharpest gains were in domestic commerce, with 892 vessels arriving at Boston during January and February, which is 149 more than arrived during those two months a year ago. These vessels came from coastwise and intercoastal ports.

Overseas commerce resulted in 248 vessels arriving at Boston in the first two months of the year from other countries, or seven ships more than came in during the same period of 1938.

### *'The Monitor Views the News'*

**For Friday, March 17**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 1:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 6:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 10:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |

**Shortwave**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3:30 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

### *Station W1XAL*

**For Friday, March 17**

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Home Towns in America," Samuel Beer.
8:00 p. m.—Pathways to Peace: "The People Yes." Saville Davis.
8:15 p. m.—Elements of Aviation—"Navigation of Aircraft," Prof. Hilding Carlson.


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# Senate Kills Bill Making March 17 A State Holiday

The State Senate today killed the proposal to make March 17 a State Holiday by refusing to reconsider yesterday's adverse vote on the measure. The roll call was 19 to 14, some Republicans joining with a solid Democratic vote in favor of the proposal.

**Personal Attack**

Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) of Boston, one of the chief advocates of the holiday legislation, narrowly escaped being forcibly escorted from the Senate chamber during the debate yesterday in which he launched a bitter personal attack upon Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge. The latter, at Monday's session, charged the measure would legalize "a racial and religious holiday of no national significance"; a statement which has since brought demands from South Boston citizens for public apology.

During the debate several General Court officers rushed to points near where Senator Burke was standing, prepared to obey an order from Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R), President of the Senate, to escort the Senator from the chamber. However, the order did not come, although at one time it appeared Senator Cotton might even "name" the vociferous Senator, an action which would remove all the Senator's privileges until he made a public apology.

**Compromise Rejected**

The Senate action yesterday came at the enactment stage which is usually a formal action incurring no debate.

Republicans attempted to gain Democratic approval of a compromise measure requiring only public buildings to close on March 17 and making it optional with private business concerns to do business or not on that day. However, the Democrats, in caucus, steadfastly refused to support any other bill than that before the Senate.

# Tanker Discharges As Repairs Go On

Riding at anchor in the Lower Harbor today as motor barges took off a cargo of 50,000 gallons of kerosene, the American tanker Pueblo was temporarily repaired so that it could sail for Galveston, Texas, tonight, where the plates and rivets sprung by the storm last week will be taken care of permanently.

Both hull and deck plates of the vessel were loosened by the battering of heavy seas on the voyage up from Texas City to Boston. When it arrived on Tuesday, two days behind schedule, the ship had taken on so much water that it was four feet down by the head.

### MacMillan Plans Cruise

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine March 16 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan, veteran Arctic explorer, said he would sail from this port June 17 on his 18th exploratory cruise into the North. His auxiliary schooner, Bowdoin, will carry him and a party of researchists on the trip.

# *Music the Theme of These Educators*

By a Staff Photographer

**Prominent at Eastern Music Educators Conference in Boston**

**Top row (left to right): Alfred Spouse, Director of Music for Rochester, N. Y., schools; F. Colwell Conklin, New England President of the Conference, and Louis Woodson Curtis, National President of the Music Educators Conference. Lower row: Anna Jablonski, left, and Loretta O'Brien, right.**

# Barre Orchestra Gives Youth a Start

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 16—Because Dr. DeForest C. Javis of Barre loves music, many children in that city have learned to love music, too. For 13 years, Dr. Jarvis has at his own expense equipped, directed, and conducted the Barre Junior Symphony Orchestra, one of the leading junior musical organizations in the State.

The orchestra, says Dr. Jarvis, is "just a hobby," but he derives from music the same relaxation that other men obtain from sports. The junior orchestra had its start when the doctor's daughter, Sylvia, began playing the piano at the age of six. When she entered High School, he suggested she bring some of her friends over to the house for practice. Soon the number outgrew the Jarvis home and the group began holding practices in the Baptist Church, with Dr. Jarvis as instructor and conductor.

From time to time more young people were taken into the orchestra, which today numbers 68 members. During its 13 years, it is estimated, more than 300 youngsters have been connected with the orchestra.

It has been a common experience, says Dr. Jarvis, to find that after students leave High School they do little with their music. From the ranks of his orchestra, however, many young people have followed, for a time at least, music as a profession. Some members of the orchestra have helped to support their families through outside musical activities, and some of the present junior orchestra members are planning to make their music put them through college.

Dr. Jarvis never makes any charge to orchestra members for instruction and leadership, and there is never any charge to the public for the symphony concerts presented from time to time. It was found that many young people were unable to provide their own instruments, so he has bought approximately 100 instruments himself and loaned them out to the members of the organization.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 The Boston Hour | Music conference | "Dick Tracy": sketch | Sport reports | "Reading the Comics" |
| 5:15 The Boston Hour | Music conference | "Your Family": sketch | Sport reports | Sports reports |
| 5:30 Interviews | "Don Winslow": sketch | "Jack Armstrong" | Sport reports | Sports reports |
| 5:45 Circus sketch | Tom Mix: sketch | "Little Orphan Annie" | Sport reports | "White Brigade" |
| 6:00 News Service | News Service | News Service | Dinner Concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 "Howie Wing": sk. | Weather: sport comment | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Sports Rendezvous | Musicale | "Spotlight Revue" | Dinner Concert | Sport comment |
| 6:45 "Rhythm Revue" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Blanche Calloway's Or |
| 7:00 Studio speakers | "Easy Aces": sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News commentator | Dick Stutz' Orchestra |
| 7:15 Network Talk | "Mr. Keen": sketch | "Vocal Varieties" | "History of Baseball" | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Joe Penner: Ben | "Off the Sound Track" | News dramatizations | "The Green Hornet": | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:45 Pollack's Orch. | "Off the Sound Track" | "Don't You Believe It" | dramatization | Legion speaker |
| 8:00 Kate Smith Hour: | "Parade of Progress": | Vallee Hour: Robert | "Little Theater of Mu- | "The Wordcaster" |
| 8:15 Aldrich Family; | 'Frosted Foods': drama | Morley; Sheila Bar- | sic": concert | The Staley Players: |
| 8:30 Abbott and Cos | Rochester Philharmonic | rett; Richard Haydn, | "Sinfonietta" | dramatization |
| 8:45 tello; orchestra | Orchestra concert, Jose | comedian; orchestra | Eastern Music Confer- | Johannes Steel, news |
| 9:00 Major Bowes' ama- | Iturbi, conductor | "Good News of 1939": | ence: Harvard Glee | Dramatization |
| 9:15 teur hour | Rochester Orchestra | Frank Morgan; Fanny | Club; Radcliffe Choral | Dramatization |
| 9:30 Major Bowes' ama- | "America's Town Meet- | Brice; Gertrude Niesen; | Society | Local sports |
| 9:45 teur hour | ing": What Should Be | Robert Young; orch. | East. Music Conference | Local sports |
| 10:00 "Tune-Up Time": | Our National Defense | Music Hall: Bing Crosby; | "Concert Revue": sym- | Local sports |
| 10:15 Walter O'Keefe; A. | Policy?" | Bob Burns; Pat | phony orch.; vocalists | Local sports |
| 10:30 Kostelanetz Orch. | "New England Talks It | O'Brien; John Scott | Count Basie's Orch. | "The Monitor News" |
| 10:45 Four Club men | Over": forum | Trotter's Orchestra | Count Basie's Orch. | |
| 11:00 Forecasts: news | News: weather: music | News Service | Blue Barron's Orchestra | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 11:15 Sports: music | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Jack Fisher's Orchestra | Blanche Calloway's Or |
| 11:30 Network sports | "The Music You Want" | Charles Barnett's Orch | Bill Carlsen's Orchestra | "Road to Fame" |
| 11:45 Network sports | "The Music You Want" | Charles Barnett's Orch | Bill Carlsen's Orchestra | "Road to Fame" |

### *Friday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morn- | News: 'Morning Review' | "Sunrise Special" | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 ing | "Church in Wildwood" | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Popular music | "Musical Clock" | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 WEEI news | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Clock" | "The Morning Watch" | |
| 8:00 Forecasts: music | Forecast: 'Woman Buys' | News Service | "Eight Bells" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | "Musical Clock" | Weather Service | "Musical Almanac" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 "The Handy Man" | "Swing Serenade" | "Musical Roundup" | "Newton School Days" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 "Hits and Encores" | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythm | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:00 "Food Magician" | News: "As You Like It" | "Variaitons" | "Merry Go-Round" | "Symphony in Jazz" |
| 9:15 Bill Elliott, songs | "As You Like It" | Food News | "Merry Go-Round" | Network speaker |
| 9:30 "Joyce Jordan" | "Breakfast Club": or- | Household talk | "Merry Go-Round" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | chestra: soloists | "Julie Blake": sketch | "Melody Strings" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly | "Your Home and Mine" | "Central City": sketch | "Nation's School of the | Studio speaker |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | "Jane Arden" | 'John's Other Wife': sk. | Air": "I Like Music" | "Singing Parson" |
| 10:30 "Hilltop House" | Down the Mississippi | Just Plain Bill: sketch | "Irish Rhythms" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Stepmother" | Down the Mississippi | "Woman in White" | "Irish Rhythms" | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Shopping Service | "Mary Marlin": sketch | "David Harum": sketch | Studio interviews | Dave Ballentine, songs |
| 11:15 Scattergood Baines | "Vic and Sade" | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Hillbilly music | "Mind Your Manners" |
| 11:30 Big Sister: sketch | Forecast: musicale | "Young Widder Brown" | Musical Calisthenics | Cooking School |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Talk, Rev. W. L. Stdiger | "Road of Life": sketch | "The Woman's Page" | "Jungle Jim," drama |
| 12:00 Commentator | News; talk; musicale | "The Carters": sketch | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 "Nancy James" | Musicale; stocks | "The O'Neills": sketch | Agriculture talk | Italian program |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam," baritone | Italian musical program | Music; weather |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: W. Blau- | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian musical program | "Mountaineers" |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | fuss' Music | News Service | Women's club news | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:15 Dramatic sketch | Farm Radio News | "Musical Roundup" | Garden Club | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 "Road of Life" | "The Rambler" | Marjorie Mills Hour | Consumer's program | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:45 "This Day Is Ours" | "Those Happy Gilmans" | Marjorie Mills Hour | "Voice of Experience" | Studio speaker |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | "Betty and Bob" | Music Appreciation | "Ask the Mrs." | "Classical Album" |
| 2:15 Dramatic sketch | "Grimm's Daughter" | Hour: Dr. Walter Dam- | Raoul Nadeau, baritone | "Classical Album" |
| 2:30 American School of | "Valiant Lady": sketch | rosch, conductor | Eastern Music Educa- | Dramatization |
| 2:45 the Air | "Betty Crocker" | Music Appreciat'n Hour | tors Conference | Dramatization |
| 3:00 News Service | U. S. Navy Band | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Harvard - Florida de- | Sport reports |
| 3:15 Don Artiste, piano | U. S. Navy Band | "Ma Perkins": sketch | bate: "Compulsory | Sport reports |
| 3:30 Legion Program | Swingtime Trio | Pepper Young's Family | Military Training for | Sport reports |
| 3:45 Studio talk | Weather; news | "The Guiding Light" | American Youth" | Sport reports |
| 4:00 Linnets Chorus | Club Matinee: variety | 'Backstage Wife": sk. | "Hits and Encores" | Ruth Nigey, songs |
| 4:15 Eamon De Valera | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas": sketch | "Hits and Encores" | Sport reports |
| 4:30 from Dublin | Club Matinee: variety | "Vic and Sade" | Musical Salute to Bos- | Sport reports |
| 4:45 C. Hector's Orch. | Club Matinee: news | "Girl Alone": sketch | ton | Sport reports |
| 5:00 The Boston Hour | Dance Interlude | "Dick Tracy" | Sport reports | "Reading the Comics" |
| 5:15 The Boston Hour | Glee Club | "Your Family": sketch | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:30 Interviews | "Don Winslow": sketch | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | "Smilin' Jack" | Sport reports |
| 5:45 Circus sketch | Tom Mix: sketch | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Children's Corner" | "White Brigade" |
| 6:00 News Service | News Service | News Service | Dinner Concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 "Howie Wing": sk. | Weather; sports | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Sports Rendezvous | "Serenaders" | Taxpayers' program | Dinner Concert | Sport comment |
| 6:45 "Rhythm Revue" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Blanche Calloway's Or |
| 7:00 Folk Singers | Golden Theater Group | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News commentator | Dick Stutz' Orchestra |
| 7:15 "Lum and Abner" | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | Hollywood comment | "The Question Wheel" | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Jack Haley with | "The Revelers" | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger"; | "Voice of Israel" |
| 7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or. | Adrian Rollini's Trio | 'Leaders in Dance Time' | dramatic sketch | "Voice of Israel" |
| 8:00 "First Nighter": | Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim- | Lucille Manners, so- | "20th Century Music" | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 8:15 drama | inal Case Histories" | prano; Ross Graham, | Dance orchestra | "On the Beam" |
| 8:30 Burns and Allen: | Rep. Joseph E. Casey | baritone; Frank Black's | Eastern Music Confer- | Boston Olympics vs. |
| 8:45 Ray Noble's Orch. | Rep. Joseph E. Casey | Orchestra; chorus | ence | Montreal Victorias |
| 9:00 Orson Welles, Noah | "Plantation Party": | "Waltz Time": Frank | "People's Quiz Club" | hockey game |
| 9:15 Beery, Lawrence | vocalists: orchestra | Munn; Abe Lyman's Or | "People's Quiz Club" | Boston Olympics vs. |
| 9:30 Olivier in "Beau | News dramatizations | "Death Valley Days": | Eastern Music Confer- | Montreal Victorias |
| 9:45 Geste" | News dramatizations | dramatic sketch | ence | hockey game |
| 10:00 "Grand Central | Network program | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Eastern Music Confer- | Boston Olympics vs. |
| 10:15 Station": drama | Network program | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | ence | Montreal Victorias |
| 10:30 Station WRVA | Network program | "Uncle Ezra" | Dick Stabile's Orchestra | hockey game |
| 10:45 Dedication Prog. | Network program | "Behind the Headlines" | Willie Morris, soprano | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 Forecast: news | News: weather: music | News Service | Jack Fisher's Orchestra | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 11:15 Sports: music | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Henry Kalis' Orchestra | Blanche Calloway's Or |
| 11:30 Henry Busse's Or. | "The Music You Want" | Johnny Long's Orch. | National A. A. U. Bas- | Blanche Calloway's Or |
| 11:40 Henry Busse's Or. | "The Music You Want" | Johnny Long's Orch. | ketball Tournament | "Day's End" |

# Bus Franchise Brings Out Supremacy of State vs. City

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

A few days ago the City Council denied a petition to the Eastern Massachusetts Railway to operate a bus line, to originate in Fall River, down Blue Hill Avenue and into Park Square, Boston. But even as the City Council denied this petition, a bill passed in the Massachusetts Senate to over-ride the Council action and grant the franchise.

This bill has not yet become law, but when the City Council and the Legislature take diametrically opposite positions on an issue, the question naturally arises: Which governing body has ultimate jurisdiction—the City or the State?

The State, however, is all powerful in Massachusetts. Cities and counties are merely creations of the State. They may be described as agencies of the State to carry out details in service of government. As agencies the cities and counties can be directed to perform either limited or multiple services, can be reorganized or entirely abolished. The State is supreme.

**The Why of Taxi Monopoly**

That is why the Legislature has had before it in recent years bills to eliminate taxi monopoly in Boston, a question only finally decided in recent months. This would seem a question to be logically decided within the confines of a City. But taxi interests have realized that in this issue any action by Council would have been re-considered by the Legislature. Consequently the taxi men sought action through the Legislature directly. The State then put the whole issue up to the people and the City Council was required to act upon the people's vote.

The taxi case is mentioned as merely another example of the extent to which a city's jurisdiction is limited in Massachusetts. The accepted thesis that the State is all powerful is as old as the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Indeed, the 13 original colonies were founded upon a thesis of the State all powerful. Under charters granted by the King a powerful colonial government was set up and from those early days the towns and villages were always subject to jurisdiction by the Colony and later the State.

Throughout intervening history this theory has become accepted by the people, strentghened by custom and established in the courts. Thus it is in Massachusetts and (it is believed) in the original 13 States and in many neighboring Eastern States that cities and counties are merely creations of and subject to the State Legislature.

**The Form Is Copied**

In many western states the opposite system prevails. There the counties and cities were the first established forms of government. With the growth of population, cities and counties bounded by common regional interests, economical, geographical, etc., united into states. The state governments thus formed were restricted in power, which still is retained by counties and cities.

In the West it is the State legislature that is the agent of cities and towns; but generally in the 13 original and neighboring eastern states the State Legislature is all powerful.

# Truck Pact Awaits Signing

WORCESTER, Mass., March 16 (AP)—A uniform wage and hour contract to cover more than 10,000 truck drivers, stablemen, chauffeurs and helpers and more than 1,200 operators, carrying wage increases ranging from one fifth of a cent to nine cents an hour and adding approximately $500,000 to the truck company pay rolls is being considered here this afternoon, bringing to an end negotiations between the operators and their unionized employees in 10 New England cities that started in December.

The contract between the truck drivers union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, and the companies is for three years' duration and before it is signed today several minor clauses will be straightened out. One of the points in dispute involves the "spread" between the basic 48-hour week agreed on and the time when overtime will begin. Neither side expected any difficulty in agreeing on unsettled points.

Today's conference was in Hotel Bancroft and the joint conference was preceded by separate meetings of operators and the union negotiating committee. Charles McCarthy of Taunton presided at the company meeting in absence of John F. Curran of Milford, Chairman, who is confined to his home. Chester G. Fitzpatrick of Worcester is presiding at the union meeting.

Last night in Boston company and union negotiating committee members met with State Labor and Industry Commission members and pledged they would call the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration into negotiations if the talks were stalemated. The Boston meeting was attended by representatives of State Labor Boards in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The old contracts expired Jan. 1, but through agreement of the negotiators remained in effect until March 15.

The contract to be signed today will be retroactive to March 15.

# Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 214 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Connecticut**

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

**Maine**

Bangor—Third Sunday in the month, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Bangor—First Sundays, 1 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m. (11.79mc), W1XAL.
Pittsfield—Electrical transcription program, Sunday, March 26, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week, April 24, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Springfield—Week, March 13, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

**New Hampshire**

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

**Rhode Island**

Providence—Saturday, March 18, 12 noon, Friday, April 7, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

**Vermont**

Springfield—Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

**Shortwave**

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.

**Ohio**

Cincinnati—Sunday, April 23, 8:30 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

**Republic of Panama**

Colon—Third Friday of the month, 7 p. m., HP5K (shortwave), 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

# Razers Destroy 550 Buildings

(Continued from Page 1)

several large buildings were built in Ward 3), the value of properties demolished has more than offset new construction. In 1933 there were no new buildings involving an outlay of over $25,000 in Ward 3. In 1936 there was a slight improvement, the ward receiving $340,000 in four new structures. But in 1937 only one taxable structure of any value was built, a $50,000 office building. In 1938 no buildings of $25,000 or more were erected.

Since 1930 the trend of new large business buildings (if the few new structures can be so termed) has been to Ward 5 in preference to Ward 3. There is the Liberty Mutual Insurance Building, completed, and the New England Mutual Life Insurance Building, soon to be built. The latter is vacating its old headquarters in Ward 3, a landmark bordering Post Office Square. Real estate circles are speculating as to what will happen to this old structure. Will it become a takedown? Will Ward 3 lose this substantial building while Ward 5 gets its successor?

**Half Were Dwellings**

Turning to the record of demolitions, as revealed by the study, it will be noted that about half the buildings torn down in Ward 3 were dwellings. This is an area where school population has declined since 1930. Apparently the demolition of dwellings is a feature consistent to this decline of school children. Decline of immigration may have lifted the demand for homes in Ward 3 in these past nine years.

It is interesting to note that the 170 parking lots now operated in Boston received their original licenses since 1930. The demolition of submarginal buildings and appearance of parking lots have been commonly associated steps for some time, but the extent to which these two trends have dovetailed appears to be considerably more appreciable as a result of facts revealed in today's study.

**Table Shows Trends**

In the accompanying table the trends of demolition and the various types of properties affected are set forth. It will be noted that in 1933 only 41 takedowns are recorded. That was the year the approaches to the Sumner Tunnel were commenced. The City took considerable property by eminent domain and demolished the same. In all, the City wiped out 72 structures. These are not included in the table, since they were regarded as forced demolitions and not as takedowns from economic causes.

The extent to which takedowns in Ward 3 outstripped Wards 4 and 5 is apparent by this comparison. In the years 1930, 1933, 1936, 1937, and 1938 inclusive 66 structures were demolished in the two wards, whereas, in Ward 3 alone there were 319. The comparison of the rate of takedowns in Ward 3 to the other 19 wards of Boston is in a similar ratio.—R. S.

### Jailed for Contempt

Mrs. Anna Laskowski of Boston, was sentenced to an indefinite term in the East Cambridge jail today by Judge Hugh D. McLellan, who adjudged her in contempt of court when she failed to comply with a court order to pay $3,129.31 to a referee in bankruptcy.

# Ward 3: Demolition's Trend

The following table shows the number of building demolitions or takedowns in Ward 3 in the years since 1930, together with the assessed valuation of the structures removed and the land left vacant.

| Year | Dwellings | Shops-Stores | Storage | Tenements | Offices | Mercantile | Totals | Assessed Valuation Land Left Vacant | Assessed Valuation Buildings Taken Down |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 54 | $1,795,200 | $468,000 |
| 1933 | 22 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 41* | 664,800 | 199,500 |
| 1936 | 44 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 78 | 981,300 | 275,000 |
| 1937 | 58 | 20 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 102 | 2,386,160 | 626,100 |
| 1938 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 44 | 923,700 | 218,800 |
| Grand total | 157 | 44 | 37 | 29 | 19 | 33 | 319 | $6,750,960 | $1,787,400 |

*In addition to the 41 voluntary takedowns or demolitions in 1933, the City took down 72 structures in preparation for the Sumner Tunnel and approaches.

This table was compiled from records of the Building Department, City of Boston, and from assessing records of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.


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# Boston Amusements—Symphony Analysis, Current Films, Art

## What Music Means to Ernest Bloch

By Alfred H. Meyer

One of Ernest Bloch's first acts after arriving in Boston last Saturday was to grant to a favored few of the musical press an interview which first of all revealed the extraordinary personality which is Ernest Bloch (to the increased understanding of his music) and which ranged through a multitude of subjects, from his views on dictators and his opinions of contemporary music, through discussions of most of his own music, to such subjects as his stay in Santa Fé in 1924.

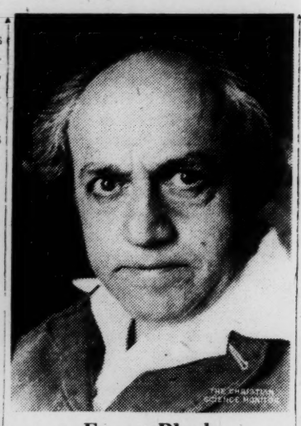
Obviously only a fraction of that interview can be recorded in these brief paragraphs. But the experience of listening for two hours and a quarter to this ardent enthusiast pouring out his heart on a list of subjects so inclusive as to put to shame the questions of the most seasoned interviewer was one to be long remembered. For this interview was not a matter of question and answer. The questions which might have been asked were all anticipated by Mr. Bloch as he led the way adroitly and without interruption from subject to subject. And the point of it all was the intensity and conviction with which Mr. Bloch spoke—the best possible clue to that intensity which above all else characterizes his music.

* * *

Speaking of his own music, Mr Bloch holds firmly to the tenet that music is something that must be felt by its composer so deeply that he cannot do otherwise than to give it expression. Repeatedly the composer expressed deep humility in the discussion of one of his works, after this fashion: "I can speak thus enthusiastically about this piece, because I feel as if I were not really its creator, as if it were something that had merely passed through me, as if I were only an instrument in the process of its creation, not really personally responsible for it." Listening to Mr. Bloch, one is easily convinced that this is his controlling idea in his composing.

"I have no system," he cries, other than to say what is in me. I cannot engage in synthetic music making. If I had wanted to engage in mathematics I would have become a mathematician, and if I had wanted to theorize about music I would have become a philosopher. I would rather sweep the streets than write synthetic music." And the names of Schönberg and Stravinsky were by no means absent from the discussion.

An interviewer remembered the unfavorable press with which his "Macbeth" had been received, and managed to get in the question how the recent performance in Naples (the first since that Parisian première) fared in comparison. The Naples performance was, of course, a triumph sufficient to make possible the inclusion of this neglected work in the current operatic repertoire.



**Ernest Bloch**

**He will lead the Boston Symphony Orchestra in his own music at the week-end concerts.**

* * *

Mr. Bloch, in answer, spoke at length about his early opera. He mentioned numerous technical devices in which it anticipated later modernistic developments. He gave instances tending to show that the Paris performance was not in accord with his intentions and how the Naples performance presented his music as he felt it. He attributes its recent success in part to this difference.

"I shall hear the two interludes which are to be played in Boston for the very first time in their concert form. They are music this is simple and clear and easy to understand. They form an extension of the mood of the scenes they follow and prepare fully for the succeeding scenes. I could not write unrelated music that merely fills up the time between the scenes." The interludes occur between the first two scenes of Act I, and before the final scene of Act II.

"I have wanted to include the 'Three Jewish Poems' in these programs for a sentimental reason. They are the things I conducted in Boston in 1917 at the invitation of Dr. Muck. It was the first time in my life that I heard orchestral work of my own really well performed. I always remember these poems in connection with Boston."

* * *

"'Helvetia' (to be played Monday and Tuesday) represents my feeling toward Switzerland, the country of my birth and much of my youth, just as 'America' represents my view of my adopted country, and my Jewish pieces represent my feeling toward my race." Mr. Bloch read from a letter from an admiring and understanding friend of his, suggesting this same view of his Jewish works. "I do not believe," Mr. Bloch continued, "that these works have Hebraic flavor because I am a Jew; I do not believe that they are an example of racial expression. They are simply what I feel when I contemplate a Jewish subject, and in the same way in which 'Helvetia' and 'America' are what I feel when I contemplate my native Switzerland or when I think of the ideals and the history of the country of my adoption."

Mr. Bloch spoke with enthusiasm of the ideals of America and of his continuing feeling for the country. "He who sees the past best has the most faith in the future." He spoke of the quotations from Walt Whitman the feeling of which he had endeavored to incorporate in his 'America'—the panorama of American history in three parts.

One incident in his life, hitherto unrecorded, has a bearing on Mr. Bloch's composition of "America." During his seven-weeks stay in Santa Fé he heard much Indian music. "But did I immediately sit down and write an Indian opera? I did not. In fact, my most 'absolute' work, my Concerto Grosso, dates from these weeks. However, when I came to write 'America,' much of the Indian background of the first section is what I remembered from this same visit."

**Martha Graham**

**Who will appear in the Rhythmic Activities Course at Boston University on the evening of March 27**

Cheyne's Studio

**"Get On Board"**

**Composition by the Hampton Institute Creative Dance Group, which will appear Monday evening at Jordan Hall.**

## 'Professor Mamlock'

"Professor Mamlock," the new offering at the Fine Arts Theater, is a well-made historical film melodrama, superior in its photography and sound effects to most of the pictures that have come from Russia. This Lenfilm production keeps its Soviet message in better proportion than might be expected to a cinema story of general interest.

The picture relies upon simple plot elementals that always go well, whatever the incidental special theme. Here we have such familiar ingredients as the father dismissing his son from home, much to his mother's distress, because the son is more interested in politics than in preparing for a career in emulation of his father, who is an eminent surgeon. Make the surgeon a Jew in the Germany of 1933, show how the National Socialist purge disregarded Dr. Mamlock's war services, how he was humiliated and finally shot down in the midst of a public denunciation of the new régime and you have a plot that could be used against many different backgrounds in many different periods. The theme is rounded out by Dr Mamlock's realization at the end that his son was right in his choice.

The action shows how the storm troopers gained the upper hand because of the general indifference and the failure of most Germans to realize until too late that the movement was no joke. There are good human interest bits to flavor the scenes with a note of casualness that helps credibility. Many of the incidents have a spontaneous quality that is almost of the news reels, thanks to the direction of Friedrich Wolf, who wrote the story, and his assistants.

For good theater there are scenes showing the secret meetings of the revolutionists, their production of forbidden pamphlets on stolen paper, a daring release of the fluttering leaflets over a busy part of the city, the maneuvers of spies and detectives; chases, rescues, torture scenes and hospital incidents (never overdone); the distress of inquirers for relatives whose "address is unknown"; the struggle in the hearts of sundry persons between the demands of self-respect and the lures of expediency.

S. Mezhinsky plays Dr. Mamlock with quiet power, with never a resort to cheap histrionics. E. Nikitina as his wife and O. Zhakov as their son hold to the same integrity of expression, a quality that runs through all the performances. There is a liberal quantity of printed titles to make the scenes of Russian talk clear. "Professor Mamlock" has not been licensed for Sunday showing. On that day a program of Mickey Mouse cartoons will be shown, including, it is to be expected, "Ferdinand the Bull," which is on the daily program with a newsreel.

E. C. S.

## Heifetz First: Then Film Story

Although not yet officially in production, nearly one third of the final footage for the Goldwyn picture to star Jascha Heifetz already is cut, assembled, and awaiting inserting into proper points of the story.

This experiment in "pre-fabrication" of pictures was occasioned by the violinist's concert engagements which made his continuous presence in Hollywood impractical.

For years a holdout against pictures, Mr. Heifetz consented in the autumn of 1938 to pre-record several violin selections and be photographed playing them. With a background of a 100-piece symphony orchestra on a studio copy of Carnegie Hall stage, Mr. Heifetz played for the cameras.

At that time, the story for the picture had not been completed. Mr. Heifetz would not consent to "act" beyond portraying himself on the screen, and the violinist was shortly to be off for a several months' concert tour.

Some 30,000 feet of film was exposed and has since been trimmed to a net total of 2,600, standing ready today to be incorporated into a story which goes in production this month.

In the story Mr Heifetz' music more than the musican himself will play the leading role. In the supporting cast will be Joel McCrea, Walter Brennan, and Margot Stevenson.

### Mme. Sundelius to Talk

Marie Sundelius, long a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, now a teacher of voice at the New England Conservatory of Music, will speak in Recital Hall at the Conservatory at 3 p.m., Friday. She will tell of her career at the Metropolitan. The public is invited to attend. No tickets are necessary.

## Three One-Man Shows

By Dorothy Adlow

Three separate exhibitions can be seen currently at the Grace Horne Galleries, 11 Newbury Street. There are portraits by Willard W. Cummings, water colors by O. A. Renne, and paintings by Jean de Botton.

Mr. Cummings is a young painter who made his Boston debut at the Grace Horne Galleries a year or two ago. Then he revealed his courageous approach to a subject which is conventionally treated hereabouts. He was aiming deliberately to get away from the tight and topographic treatment. He was obviously seeking in the process of recording a likeness, to achieve artistic qualities. To gain his end he painted with a full brush and worked in a broad stroke. He sought for a vibrant surface which pulsated rhythmically. All his portraiture, including the current display, is notable for a feeling of unity and the subordination of all the elements of design to a carefully thought out pictorial pattern. In the broader idiom the artist has been able to maintain a sense of throbbing vitality.

There is a division between portraiture which aims for downright personal record, and portraiture which seeks besides to be pictorially interesting. Mr. Cummings is definitely in the latter classification. Sometimes he is prompted to exaggerate in the breadth of a forehead in the magnitude of the eyes, in the attenuation of limbs, but that he does with intention, hoping through magnification or suppression, through accent or subordination, to enhance further the character of his sitter. For the liberties he takes he may be classed with romantic artists who willfully distort and deliberately ignore such orderliness and proportionateness as are likely to instil a static quality in a picture. It is the El Grecan strain, the tradition of Delacroix and his descendants whose company Mr. Cummings seeks. He is still at the critical stage where he faces the pitfalls to which such excesses may lead an artist who is not very cautious. Such freedom requires a super discipline to keep its roving tendencies in check.

Of particular interest are the portraits of Master Peter Aldrich, Miss Katharine Cornell, Miss Jane Davidson. It is a little strange to see familiar personages whose forms and features have been subjected to the marked qualities of this style which abandons naturalism and replaces it with fresh conventions.

* * *

In recent years there has been a tendency to ferret out amateur painters and present their works in a professional manner. Recently O. A. Renne had his first one-man show in his seventy-sixth year. He was dicovered painting the Palisades by an artist who was deeply moved by his spontaneous workmanship.

Mr. Renne's pictures at the Grace Horne Galleries reveal poetic feeling and sensitiveness to color and the outdoors. He has let the watery pigment speak more or less for itself with some slight guidance as to form and local color. Such vague illusionary impressions can be very appealing, and with a jot of fancy on the part of the onlooker, much may be read into these slightly articulated washes of pigment. It is pleasant to see with what feeling and expressed nuance Mr. Renne reacts to the outdoors. No doubt this record of personal emotion is a source of great personal happiness to him. But it is somewhat characteristic of our times to oecome overfervid about such amateurish achievements and perhaps to read more meaning into them than they really possess.

M. de Botton provides another entertaining note with his depictions of the British Coronation, and some hunting scenes. A Frenchman, he was invited to England to paint the Coronation, and he did his job for the most part with éclat. Rather cleverly he resorted to an assumed primitive style to which the ranks of soldiers and guards, the caparisoned horses and gilded carriages, the velvets and ermines, the banners and flags and tassels and passementerie lend themselves. There is a touch of Rousseau, le Douanier, and a trace of Constantin Guys who portrayed in no ingenuous manner Princess Eugènie and her coterie. M. de Botton has frankly permitted all the festal colors and the formalized arrangements to provide a full measure of pictorial decoration. All the actors and accessories of the Coronation sum up to portrayals which are amusing and documentary, having been turned out by a Frenchman who could not if he tried witness the ceremoniousness with provincial seriousness.

In the other pictures, M. de Botton has more freedom and more frivolity. His palette shows taste and exoticism in the accepted boulevard manner of Paris today. At his best he is an artist of wit and facility and grace. There are others from Paris like Raoul Dufy who possess a similar fluid and fanciful style which has adapted itself peculiarly to the art market of the 1930's, when Mr. Average Man has finally acknowledged modernism and admitted he is capable of taking it in these piquant and never-too-burdensome portions.

### 'Evangeline' Ballet

On Saturday afternoon and evening, April 15, in Jordan Hall, Adolphe Robichceau, dancer, assisted by his Concert Group, will present "Evangeline," his ballet-pantomime in three acts and six scenes, based on Longfellow's poem. The music is by Xavier Leroux.

### Sabu for 'Baghdad'

Sabu, the "Elephant Boy" is at present holidaying in Switzerland between film assignments at the Korda studios in London. He recently completed work in "Drums" and on his return will have a part in "The Thief of Baghdad."

## News of the Screen

**Three-Day Premiere**

Something elaborate in the way of a premiere is being planned for C. B. DeMille's "Union Pacific." According to information from the studios, the celebration will be held in Omaha and will run for three days beginning on April 28.

* * *

**Will Fyffe Signed**

The Scotch actor Will Fyffe has been signed by Paramount for an important part in "Ruler of the Seas." The film, which will be directed by Frank Lloyd, will relate the rise of the Cunard Line. Mr. Fyffe will be a Scotch engineer whose mechanical ability helped to bring about the transition from sail to steam.

* * *

**Milestone to Direct**

Lewis Milestone has been assigned to direct Olympe Bradna and Pat O'Brien in an original story by Patterson McNutt called "Happy Ending." Mr. O'Brien was borrowed by Paramount Pictures from Warner Brothers for the film.

* * *

**Rain by the Gallon**

It takes exactly 12,856 gallons of water to make a presentable rainstorm for Mr. Goldwyn. The rain in question, reproduced for a sequence in "Wuthering Heights," was piped through 1,100 feet of copper tubing drilled with small holes every half inch. Those who got wet were Merle Oberon and David Niven. All movie rainstorms are metered for the purpose of charging the bill to a particular picture or job.

## Hollywood at West Point

Probably Hollywood has graduated more men from West Point than any other community in the country. Its latest candidates are Louis Hayward, Tom Brown, and Richard Carlson. They haven't finished their course of training when "The Duke of West Point" fades out on the screen at the Keith Memorial. But they are well on their way, and audiences hardly need to be told that they will be a credit to the Army.

What the film does explain is their first year of training, with its pleasures and problems. To find a different approach, the story starts in England with a football hero playing his last game for Cambridge. It seems that he is the son of a distinguished American military family about to depart from the scene of his British triumphs for the rigors of life on the Hudson. Mr. Hayward makes the lad brash but likable, an obvious target for the disciplinary side of hazing but with enough ability to survive the ordeal and turn the tables on his undergraudate mentors.

In the search for novelty—not an easy task after all the West Point stories that have been told — the scenarists stumble into a complicated problem of student ethics. It seems that the embryonic officer is caught out of bounds while sending a secret telegram, to provide the means for keeping his roommate at the Academy. Rather than reveal the secret, he lies, and when the lie is discovered refuses to resign. In punishment, the corps decides to ignore his presence and surrounds him with a wall of silence. But he carries on gamely. The whole story comes out at last, and in a sentimental climax he is granted mass forgiveness.

The best of the film is to be found in a stirring hockey game between the cadets and traditional rivals from Canada. It is admirably filmed and genuinely exciting. The acting is about of the calibre that might be expected in films of this kind, capable but not distinguished. Joan Fontaine has the only feminine part of consequence.

For noisy second feature, the Ritz Brothers romp through a burlesque musical version of "The Three Musketeers" in a manner that might have made M. Dumas blink. Whether they seem funny or not, depends on individual taste. To one observer their intentions are more apparent than their accomplishments. Don Ameche is a tuneful D'Artagnan, and Binnie Barnes and Gloria Stuart are Lady DeWinter and the Queen.

### Forum Players to Give 'Nor All Thy Tears'

The Forum Players will give the first performances on any stage of an experimental play by Manuel S. Novins, called "Nor All Thy Tears," at the Barn Theater in Joy Street, beginning March 23. Performances will be given on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings through April 15.

The play attempts to combine the usual dramatic form with dance choregraphy. The Contemporary Dance Group is staging the dances under the direction of Beatrice Paipert.

Willard Hazen, Boston and Rockport artist, has devised the setting and John T. Sloper is in charge of the play's technical department.

## On Broadway Stages

New York

Permission apparently has been granted by Equity for the Playwrights, producers and Katharine Corne" to use Robert Flemyng, an English actor, in S. N. Behrman's play, "No Time for Comedy," and if an agreement is reached with the player the casting will be complete. The play is scheduled to open in Indianapolis on March 30, and to reach New York April 17 at the Ethel Barrymore Theater.

* * *

**"Stop Press"**

The Acting Company, Inc., will submit a piece called "Stop Press," Sunday night at the Vanderbilt, for a single production. John Stradley wrote the play, which deals with a strike in a small-town newspaper office. Charles de Sheim is staging the production, and in the cast are Ralph Bell, Houseley Stevens, Carl Johnson, Alfred Jenkins, Clancy Cooper, Frank Maxwell, Tony Kraber, Edith Tachna, Marguerite Walker, Archie King and Frank Olmstead.

* * *

**Teacup Tempest**

Statisticians have been at work on "The White Steed," which has now reached its seventh-fifth performance. They have observed that a barrage of cups winds up the second act. The players are supposed to limit themselves to smashing 13 cups at each performance. But sometimes in their enthusiasm they lose count and run a bit over their allowance. Up to the present it is estimated that a thousand cups have been smashed. It all helps the crockery business.

* * *

**"What a Life" at 400**

The four hundredth performance will be marked up by "What a Life" at the Mansfield Theater Thursday evening, which means that it has about another month to go to reach its first anniversary. Ezra Stone still holds the leading part, but some of the other members of the cast who had dropped out for other engagements have completed those assignments and returned to their original roles.

* * *

**"Henry IV" Closes April 1**

April 1 has been set as the closing date for Maurice Evans' production of "Henry IV," Part I, at the St. James. By then it will have run for 74 performances. On April 8 the company will begin a tour in Hartford, with "Hamlet" and "Henry IV" as the bill. In Hartford, Whitford Kane will resume his old role of First Grave Rigger.

### Plays in Prospect

**The Importance of Being Earnest**—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, March 27. Revival of the Wilde comedy with a cast including Estelle Winwood, Clifton Webb, Hope Williams, Helen Trenholme, and A. G. Andrews.

**Maurice Evans** — At the Shubert, starting April 10, for a fortnight of the uncut version of "Hamlet" and "Henry IV," Part I. "Hamlet" will be given on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of each week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. "Henry IV" will be given on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

**Candida**—At the Colonial beginning Monday, April 10. Cornelia Otis Skinner as the heroine of Shaw's play. For the time being Miss Skinner has abandoned the monodrama and will have regular cast of players with her.

**Pinocchio**—At the Copley, beginning Tuesday, April 11. Federal Theater production done on the large scale with a company of 100 introducing interludes of pantomime, music, circus acts, and vaudeville.

**Gilbert and Sullivan**—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, April 17. The D'Oyly Carte Company from London with a repertory which in the first week offers "The Mikado" on Monday and Friday evenings, "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance" on Tuesday evening; "Iolanthe" Wednesday afternoon and evening; "Cox and Box" and "Pinafore" Thursday evening, and "The Gondoliers" Saturday matinée and evening. The second week will open with "The Yeomen of the Guard" (April 24) and continue with "Patience" (April 25), "The Mikado" will be given at both performances on April 26 and the bills for the rest of the second week will be "The Gondoliers" (April 27), "Trial by Jury" and the "Pirates" (April 28), and on April 29 "Iolanthe" in the afternoon and "Patience" in the evening.

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# Berg, Desautels and Peacock in Line—Former Cardinal Manager on Radio Here

## Red Sox Are Ready to Go Regards Catching Problem

By Edwin Rumill

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SARASOTA, Fla., March 16—With Joe Cronin and his board of strategy utilizing most of their time untangling the complicated Red Sox pitching situation, it is indeed fortunate that the club is "ready to go" behind the plate. The Boston manager-shortstop may not pick his mound staff until the middle of May, when all major league outfits must get down to 25 men, but he could have named his three-man catching department months ago.

"We're pretty well set behind the bat," is the way Cronin tells the story. "Desautels, Peacock and Berg did a grand job last season and I see no reason why they shouldn't repeat. Desautels is one of the best receivers in the American League. He knows how to handle his pitchers. Our staff has a great deal of confidence in his judgement. He doesn't hit hard, but he'll keep that offense rolling more often than you think.

"Peacock improved last year," the Red Sox chief continued. "Berg and Tom Daley coached him, and of course he learned by actual experience. Johnny is a good man to have around because he can go up and pinch hit for you.

**Moe Better Than Ever**

"You know Berg," smiled Cronin. "He doesn't get in there much, but when he does you can stop worrying. For a few games, Moe is better than ever. He gives those young pitchers a lift. Jack Wilson can testify to that. Yes, I'm very satisfied with our catching. Now if we can straighten out this pitching," Joe almost shouted, running toward the batting cage.

While Cronin mentioned the improvement of only Peacock, he could have said the same thing about Desautels, with emphasis. In 1937, his freshman year with Boston, Gene took over the regular backstopping duties when Rick Ferrell was traded to Washington. Appearing in 96 contests, the former Detroiter batted a weak .243. However, it was his finesse with pitchers that kept him in there every day. He was as quick as a cat behind the batter, and his arm, although not particularly strong, was nevertheless accurate. Few base runners took liberties on him.

**Improved Hitting**

Last season Desautels had ambitions to become a hitter. Here at Sarasota he tried shifting his feet in the batter's box, and finally discovered a position that enabled him to get more wood on the ball and occasionally drive to right field. After a slow start in April, his average rose slowly. When the curtain rolled down in October he had added exactly 38 points to his 1937 effort. This year he expects to do even better.

Peacock, pinch hitting and relieving Desautels, hit a very respectable .303 in 72 American League games last season, and looked like a different man with mask and protector. They called Johnny an almost hopeless case the year before. He caught as if there was a spring in his glove. Every other ball bounced out. On low balls his efficiency was nil. But through the combined efforts of Cronin, Berg and Daly, the boy the Red Sox signed as a free agent took the appearance of a major leaguer in one summer.

Pinch hitting in '38, Peacock scaled the .300 level. He managed something like four safe drives in 12 attempts, which is good enough. At one stretch through late August and early September Johnny caught regularly and connected safely in 15 out of 17 games. He went eight straight without missing. His biggest day was against the Chicago White Sox at Fenway Park Aug. 27 when he collected four singles, scored three times and drove in five mates in five appearances at the plate. At Philadelphia exactly a month later, he hit a double, homer and single in four tries, driving across three runs.

Desautels, of course, will continue to be Cronin's No. 1 man because of his experience. Gene worked with the Detroit Tigers for parts of three seasons. But if he needs help, and he will, Peacock and Professor Berg can take over in their efficient manner.

### Irwin Optioned

The Red Sox today optioned Infielder Tom Irwin to their Louisville farm in the American Association. A shortstop at Milwaukee last season, Irwin will play third base for Donie Bush. Boston secured the youngster from Cleveland this past winter Along with Galehouse, for Ben Chapman. He batter .396 in 125 games at Milwaukee and lives in Altoona, Pa.

## *Catchers Chosen to Handle Boston Pitchers*

Red Sox receivers: Left, Moe Berg; center, Gene Desautels; right, John Peacock.

## Small Crimson Squad Sent To Championships at Yale

By Gordon Campbell

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

A small squad of seven Harvard varsity swimmers left Cambridge this afternoon for New Haven to take part in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League's second annual individual championships to be held in Yale's Payne Whitney Pool tomorrow and Friday.

Headed by Capt. Rusty Greenhood, who will be defending his championships on both the high and low boards, the group includes two other divers, George Dana and Chet Sagenkahn, as well as four freestyle swimmers, Eric Cutler, Frank Powers, Jim Curwen, and Ed Hewitt.

**Greenhood Should Win**

The Crimson's prospects this year are far different from those of last, when Capt. Charlie Hutter's great team swam off with six out of the 10 championships. Hutter, himself won the 50 and 100-yard freestyles. Greenhood took both dives, Bill Kendall swam to victory in the 220, and Hutter and Kendall helped the 400-yard freestyle relay to the sixth title.

Of the list of champions only Greenhood is left, and he should come through again this week end He is undefeated in his specialty this season, and Dan Endweiss of Yale, his biggest competitor over the last three years, is unable to compete.

Harvard's other main hopes will be Cutler, Curwen, and Powers. All have been entered in both the 220 and 440-yard freestyles, and Powers and Curwen also in the 100. Coach Hal Ulen planned, however, to have each man swim two events, but in case he looks extremely likely for one race, he will swim only that one. Hewitt has been entered in the 440.

**Cutler Has Best Time**

Of the four freestylers, Cutler has perhaps the best chance to win. He is to concentrate especially on the 440, and so far this year in league competition has turned in the best time. Against Penn last February he turned in a time of 4m. 59.4s., which is more than six seconds faster than the next best league time for the event this year.

Ulen considers Curwen one of the fastest men in the country in the dashes, even though he has been beaten this year. Jim has been entered in the 100, and his fastest time this season of 53.7s. stacks up well with those of 53.2s. and 53.6s. turned in by Capt. Johnny Good of Yale and Ned Parke of Princeton University. Good has also done the best time of 2m. 14.3s. in the 220, just four seconds better than Harvard's Frank Powers has been able to do.

**Other Colleges Asked**

More than 25 colleges and universities of the East outside of the league proper have been invited to send swimmers, but it seems unlikely that any of the titles will pass out of the circuit's hands. In fact, it seems more than likely that Harry Rawstrom of Springfield College may lose the crown he won last year in the Harvard Pool.

In the 50, the race will probably be between Eric Perryman of Yale, 23.6s., Julian Armstrong of Dartmouth, 23.8s., and Capt. Paul Williams of Dartmouth, 24.2s. The 150-yard backstroke and the 200-yard breaststroke titles seem destined to remain again with Princeton, as well as the 300-yard medley relay championship. Al Vande Weghe, who tied his own intercollegiate, Eastern League, and Harvard Pool record of 3m. 34.5s. in winning the backstroke last year, will compete again, as will Capt. Dick Hough in the breaststroke These two will combine with Hank van Oss or Ned Parke to give the Tigers the medley. The first three set an American record of 2m. 53.6s last year at Harvard.

Two new events have been added to the meet this year, namely the 300-yard individual medley race, and a freshman 400-yard freestyle relay race. For the second year the meet has limited its field by admitting only those contestants who have qualled or bettered specified times in a regularly-scheduled meet during the season. This system has insured the pick of Eastern swimmers and has cut down unwieldy fields.

* * *

A small Harvard squad, probably the same as has gone to the New Haven meet, is scheduled to go to the National Collegiate A. A. championships at Ann Arbor, Mich. March 24-25. This same squad may go, one week later, to the National A. A. U. meet at Columbus, Ohio, if they make good showings this week end and next, and if the H. A. A. extends its financial blessing. Nothing definite has as yet been said about the latter meet.

* * *

Eric Cutler, who totaled 52 points in E. I. S. L. competition and was second to high-man Capt. Paul Williams of Penn, is slated to receive the Eugene Wyman Trophy for the Harvard swimmer scoring the most points in a season. Capt. Charlie Hutter won the award three years in succession.

### Harvard Elects Cutler

Eric Cutler of Needham Mass., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity swimming team for next season. He prepared for Harvard at Noble & Greenough where he competed in football, baseball, track, and hockey.

He is the son of Roger W. Cutler '11, who rowed on the varsity crews of 1909-1911, and brother of Robert B. Cutler '35, captain of the junior varsity crew in 1935, and Roger W. Cutler, Jr., '37, member of the varsity crews of 1936 and 1937.

J. Norman Ball, Jr., of Philadelphia, will be the varsity manager next year.

### Waivers Asked on Werber

LAKE CHARLES, La. (AP)—The Athletics have asked waivers on Bill Werber, holdout third baseman, in the hope, Manager Connie Mack said, of perhaps trading him to a National League team. To accomplish this, all American League teams would have to refuse to put in a claim.

### Donelli Head Coach

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Aldo (Buff) Donelli, young assistant football coach at Duquesne University, has been selected acting coach and Director of Athletics to replace John P. (Clipper) Smith, who resigned.

Donelli named Steve Sinko of Los Angeles, one-time Duquesne tackle, as his first assistant.

### Exhibition Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

**Results March 15**

At Tampa, Fla.: Cincinnati (N) 2, New York (A) 1 (12 innings). At Baton Rouge, La.: New York (N) 8, Jersey City (I) 1. At New Braunfels, Texas: St. Louis (A) 11, Philadelphia (N) 10.

## Casey Stengel Could Name Line-Up for Opening Now

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRADENTON, Fla., March 16—Although Casey Stengel opines that the competition for regular berths is keener than ever this spring, the wise manager of the Boston Bees, if pressed, could probably sit down today and name the line-up and batting order that will open the 1939 National League season against the Phillies April 18. But Ol' Case, of course, does not care to discourage the aforementioned competition.

He might have Jimmy Outlaw, the Syracuse graduate playing center field and leading off. Jimmy is very fast. In second place and playing third base could be Debs Garms, the fleet Texan, who last season led the club at bat with a .315 average—tenth in the National League. Garms, along with his speed, would be an asset in the No. 2 spot because of his ability to lay down a bunt. One of his favorite stunts is laying a perfect sacrifice and beating the throw to first base.

Behind Garms in the order Stengel could have Buddy Hassett, the first baseman. The former Brooklyn thrush is faster than any first sacker on the Boston pay roll in 1938 and has a lifetime .300 stick average in the National League. In the fourth spot the manager might have Al Simmons, who has just what the Bees have lacked in the past—a consistent distance punch. Al may not be a Tris Speaker in the outfield, but you can hardly keep him out of left field the way he has been hitting the ball here in Bradenton.

**Tony Is Lighter**

Tony Cuccinello, "old reliable" himself, is back to play second base and hit behind Simmons. Tony is much lighter than he was last season and should be able to get around better, although you could find little fault with his work in the past. Tony has never been a speed merchant, but if he steals four bases a year, he usually gets them when they mean the ball game. As Stengel says, he steals them when the other team "isn't looking." Tony is noted for his hitting with the bases occupied.

Next in line might be either Max West or Johnny Dickshot, depending on who hits here in the Grapefruit League. West, as a rookie last season, started off as if he intended to set the league afire. But his bat cooled after the pennant race opened. He did, however, hit well during the closing days of the campaign, which leads Stengel to believe that he may be ready to take over right field this year. Dickshot, from Pittsburgh, is much faster than West, although to date he has not hit consistently in the National League.

Eddie Miller will be the shortstop. Impressed by his early defensive work at the Bradenton Fair Grounds, Stengel is satisfied that he will open the season with the Kansas City importation at Rabbit Warstler's old berth. Miller, also, adds speed to the Boston batting order. He should hit in the vicinity of .250, which will be high enough judging by the way he tours shortstop. In back of Miller will be Al Lopez, and the pitcher.

**Different From 1938**

Studying the line-up which Stengel sent against the Giants at the Polo Grounds in the 1938 opener, it is not difficult to vision more speed and punch in the new outfit. Warstler played short and led off. Miller will out-run and out-hit the Rabbit. Roy Johnson was in left field. Simmons's bat is loaded with T. N. T. compared to Roy's. Gene Moore was in right field. Very fast, but not the hitter West should be. Cuccinello, of course, was at second, West was at first and he belongs in the outfield. English at third. Gilly would hit a long one for you occasionally, but he clogged the bases. Di Maggio in center. Could cover ground in the field, but cannot carry Outlaw's bat.

So there you have it. Stengel could also add more punch by substitution Al Todd for Lopez. He can strengthen his defense by putting in Fletcher for Hassett, although Buddy is not too bad with the mit. If Hill, or Majeski, or Dickshot break through the so-called regular front line, it will be because they are better men than the possible starting nine outlined above.

### Bees Beaten, 1 to 0

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 16 (AP) —The St. Louis Cards raised their Grapefruit League standing to .500 yesterday by defeating Casey Stengel's Bees, 1 to 0, in Boston's first exhibition game of the season.

Lee Sherrill, Tob Sunkel and Morton Cooper held the Bees to six hits. Elvin Adams, Cardinal outfielder, singled in the lone run in the sixth inning.

Boston lost its best chance in the eighth when Al Simmons struck out with the bases loaded.

## Frisch to Broadcast Boston Baseball—Fred Hoey Is Out

By Web Morse

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The familiar voice of Fred Hoey has been traded for the baseball fame and color of Frankie Frisch, former manager of the St. Louis Cardinals.

For 13 seasons, New England baseball fans have heard the word picture of baseball games from National League Field and Fenway Park as described by Hoey. This season the Yankee Network offers a new version, as interpreted by one of baseball's most illuminative figures.

The former manager of the famous "Gas House Gang" has never attempted this phase of baseball, but he has been successful in all other baseball ventures and according to the WNAC radio executives who auditioned his style, he surprised with both voice and manner.

**Adventure for Frisch**

It will be an interesting adventure for both Frisch and the baseball men who know him. He will have 26 weeks of daily broadcasts exclusive of Sundays describing the games in which the Bees and Red Sox are playing.

Frisch never played baseball at half speed and as a manager he strove for the utmost from his players at all times. As a radio man his reaction as an impartial interpreter should create some unique if not dramatic moments on radio. His biggest task will be to keep from "managing" over the radio.

The move of the local radio people is in line with that of other sections. Baseball men are being sought to handle the broadcast of baseball. Along with the local announcement came word that Walter Johnson, former Washington pitcher, known as the "Big Train" in his long active career, will broadcast games played by the Senators in Washington. The other ex-star now in the field is Charlie Grimm, deposed Cub manager, who proved a huge success.

Here in Boston the situation was created by a reported difference in contract between Hoey and the radio people along with new sponsors requesting a "name" for the program. There is no doubt about Frisch having an ideal "name" and background. He undoubtedly can insert countless side comments of interest from his own experience.

**"Name" on Radio**

To further enlarge his background, Frisch is to take a tour of the South to gather added information regarding the teams now in preparation for the season. Both local ball clubs welcome the coming of Frisch. At a reception held late yesterday afternoon at the Copley Plaza Frisch was introduced and several notables including Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Paul A. Dever, Attorney-General, were present.

It is stipulated in the contract signed by Frisch (reported to be a figure around $20,000) that he is free to return to active baseball if the proper offer appears. The former New York Giant second baseman and more recently manager of the Cards will keep in close touch with baseball through this new medium and it will give him an unusual opportunity to study the American League, something he has had little opportunity to do in the past, having always been a National Leaguer.

In the final analysis it remains with the listening public whether the background and technical interpretations of Frank Frisch, ex-big league baseball man, will satisfactorily supplant the familiar, schooled impartiality of Fred Hoey.

## Huskies' Byrne Leading Scorer In N. E. League

Capt. Johnny Byrne of Northeastern closed his intercollegiate hockey career by leading the individual scorers in the New England Intercollegiate League by six points. His closest rivals for the honor were his team mates Curt Ganong and Johnny Chipman, who worked with him on the first line and were credited with 23 and 22 points respectively.

Byrne also led the league in goals scored with 18, but Chipman turned in 13 assists to Byrne's 11 to lead in that department. Oakley Melindy, Bowdoin's captain, was the only other player to hit 20 points.

**Individual Scoring**

| | Games | Gls. | Assts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Byrne, Northeastern | 9 | 18 | 11 | 29 |
| Ganong, Northeastern | 11 | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| Chipman, Northeastern | 11 | 16 | 6 | 22 |
| Melindy, Bowdoin | 6 | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Patten, New Hampshire | 8 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Conaty, Boston Univ. | 6 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Pryor, Boston College | 7 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Arnold, Bowdoin | 6 | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Flynn, Boston College | 7 | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Fortin, Colby | 8 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Cuenan, Boston College | 7 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Richardson, Boston Univ. | 6 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Norberg, Boston College | 7 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Fournier, New Hampshire | 8 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Griffin, Northeastern | 11 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Neal, M. I. T. | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Langs, M. I. T. | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Davison, New Hampshire | 8 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Carvelli, Boston Univ. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Brown, Boston Univ. | 6 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Bolduc, Colby | 8 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Drury, M. I. T. | 10 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Munroe, Bowdoin | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Browning, M. I. T. | 10 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Hilliker, M. I. T. | 10 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Peppard, Northeastern | 11 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Couser, New Hampshire | 8 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Sage, M. I. T. | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Quinn, New Hampshire | 8 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Tucker, Bowdoin | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| De Veber, Colby | 8 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Doherty, Boston College | 7 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Buckley, Boston College | 7 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Urbanik, Northeastern | 11 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Dow, Boston Univ | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Elliot, Boston Univ. | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Hayes, Boston College | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Reichert, Middlebury | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Wilkins, Boston College | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Hutton, Middlebury | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Bonzagni, Bowdoin | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Grace, M. I. T. | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Lowry, Boston College | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Jarrell, Middlebury | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Wood, New Hampshire | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Otis, New Hampshire | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Neviackas, Boston Univ. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Cadogan, M. I. T. | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Wheelock, Colby | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| O'Sullivan, Boston Univ. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Cusick, Northeastern | 11 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Chambers, Boston Univ. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| McCourt, Boston College | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

## Brown Places Six Mermen In Amherst Meet

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16—Brown will have six men on the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association team that will meet the Eastern Collegiate team at Amherst Saturday afternoon. E. Leo Barry, Brown coach, has been designated the coach of the New England team.

The New England team will be made up of the first three finishers in each of the individual events in the New England Intercollegiate title meet which was held at Middletown, Conn., last Friday and Saturday. Two relay teams will be formed from each of the units to provide for a four-team race in freestyle and medley events.

The meet, which will bring together the two oldest swimming associations, in the country, will comprise the following teams: New England—Amherst, Brown, Williams, Bowdoin, Springfield, Mass. State, Connecticut, W. P. I., M. I. T. and Boston University; Eastern-Collegiate—Allegheny, Brooklyn, Carnegie Tech, C. C. of N. Y., Franklin & Marshall, George Washington, Johns Hopkins, Kenyon, Lafayette, Lehigh, Manhattan, N. Y. U., Pittsburg, Rutgers, St. Francis of New York and Western Reserve.

An extra feature of the meet will be an exhibition by Jack Medica, University of Washington and New York A. C. star who holds the world's records in the 400 yards and 400 meters, 500 yards and 500 meters, 880, 1,000 and 1-mile events. He holds the Olympic title and record for the 400-meter swim.

## Sporting Around the Hub

### Spring Grid Practice at Harvard

Spring football practice begins this afternoon at Harvard in the Briggs Cage, and members of the freshman class only will report. Head Coach Dick Harlow will not have upper-classmen report until March 24.

Candidates for the varsity team will use the Cage until the condition of Soldiers Field permits use of the practice gridiron. There will be no practice during spring recess, which runs through the week of April 3. Harlow will be assisted during the 26-day practice period by the varsity staff of Wes Fesler, Lyal Clark, John Wood, Vernon Struck, and by a number of senior lettermen.

* * *

Seven Y. M. C. A.'s in Massachusetts and Maine have entered some 100 competitors in the 19th annual two-State "Y" track and field championship to be held Saturday night at the Huntington Avenue Association's gym. Boston is favored to repeat its victory of a year ago, with Lawrence and Newton battling for runner-up position.

* * *

Plans have been perfected for the Boys' Clubs of Boston 16th annual amateur basketball tournament, which gets under way Monday, April 3. Any team in the Metropolitan area of Boston and any organized group within 30 miles of the city is eligible to compete. Play will be divided into six divisions, pygmy, midget, cub, junior, intermediates, and senior.

* * *

Members of the Harvard varsity squash team yesterday elected Kim de S. Canavarro of Queenstown, Md., captain for next season. Kim was leader of the yearling team his freshman year, and has been on the varsity for the past two seasons.

* * *

The Brookline Swimming Club will hold its 43rd annual meet in the town's Municipal Pool tonight. Events on the card include the national junior medley relay championships, the New England 100-yard freestyle for women, and the 500-yard Mass. State freestyle for men.

* * *

With one of the strongest fields of Canadian and American experts scheduled to compete, the sixth annual New England badminton championships get under way at the University Club tomorrow morning. Only one championship is currently in the hands of a Boston player, and that is the women's singles crown, which is held by Mary Whittemore. Miss Whittemore, however, will not be able to defend the title.

* * *

Sons of Boston City Club members have their night at the club headquarters on Somerset Street tonight, where they will hear a talk by Eddie Collins, Vice-President of the Boston Red Sox, and see the American League baseball film, "The First Century of Baseball."

* * *

Eight battery candidates reported yesterday at the Boston University Gymnasium and were put through a light workout by Coach Mel Collard. Pitchers included Capt. Bob Leahy, Henry Kieronski, David Abrams, Mel Sedmore, Clem Mackey, and John O'Connell. Catchers included Johnny Walker and Mauriss Levine.

* * *

The Lynn English basketball team, winners last week of the Tech tourney, left for Springfield today to take part in the annual New England tournament. It meets Hope High of Providence in a first-round game tonight. Greater Boston has not won the title since 1926, when Brockton turned the trick.

* * *

Howard Johnson's brand-new yacht Do-Ho was enrolled by local customs officials today, and the 50-foot craft will probably be seen much in Boston waters. Built in Bayonne, N. J., the boat measures 12.8 feet beam, and 5.5 feet depth. It is decked over and has one mast. G. C.

### Jackson and Boll Out

TORONTO, March 16 (CP)—Manager Conny Smythe of Toronto's National Hockey League Leafs said it was unlikely Harvey Jackson, left winger injured in a game against New York Americans, would be available for the team's Stanley Cup play-off round against Americans.

Jackson, who will have further examination of his injured leg later, was hurt shortly before Buzz Boll, another left winger who has been out with injuries most of the season, crashed into a goal post and hurt his knee. He will not play again this season.

Smythe said Leafs likely would promote Pete Langelle or Murray Armstrong from the International-American League Syracuse Stars to replace Jackson.

### English Goes to Coast

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Charley English, rookie third sacker trying out with the Cincinnati Reds, has been sold outright to the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League, General Manager Warren C. Giles announced. English played with the West Coast club last year.

### Williams Hockey Captain

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP) —The Williams College hockey team has elected Ralph D. Head, of Pittsfield, as its captain for next season. A wing on the hockey squad, Head also played varsity football the past two seasons.

### Lutz Elected Captain

Charles D. Lutz, Jr., of Gary, Ind., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity basketball team for 1939-40. He was a member of his freshman basketball and baseball teams, and has been a member of the varsity basketball team for the past two years. Lutz was the leading Harvard scorer in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League this year with 47 goals and 18 goals from fouls for a total of 112 points.

### Harvard a Guest

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., March 16—Intersectional games with Harvard, Cornell, and Springfield College, and three contests each with Duke and Wake Forest, ranking teams in the Southern Conference, are feature attractions on a 20-game schedule announced for the University of North Carolina baseball team.

The Tar Heels will open against Springfield College here Thursday, March 23, and will close the 1939 season by meeting Duke in the final of an annual three-game series at Durham on May 22. Harvard will be here April 4.

### N. H. Track Dates

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H.—Four dual mets, climaxed by the New England Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association's annual games, will be run by University of New Hampshire trackmen this spring, according to the schedule announced by Carl Lundholm, Acting Director of Athletics.

This year marks the first in which New Hampshire has been host to New England's colleges in the meet. The competition is scheduled for May 19 and 20.

The schedule:

April 29—Brown at Providence; May 6—Northeastern; 13— Rhode Island State at Kingston; 19-20—New England Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association meet; 27—Springfield.

### New Hampshire Meeting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H., March 16—Dr. Frederick W. Maroney, Associate Professor of Physical Education at Columbia, will be the main speaker at the first annual meeting of high school coaches, physical education supervisors, faculty managers, and director; of athletics to be held at the University of New Hampshire Saturday it was announced today.

The purpose of the conference is two-fold—to exchange ideas and to form a permanent organization of men interested in the physical education program in New Hampshire.

### Hockey at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**Results March 15**

International-American League

Pittsburgh 6, Cleveland 3.
New Haven 5, Syracuse 5 (overtime tie).
Philadelphia 7, Springfield 2.

## B. U. Grid Plans Delayed

This week's snow storms have just about ended whatever hopes Coach Pat Hanley had of starting spring football practice at the William E. Nickerson Recreation Field next Monday afternoon.

The sudden about-face in weather forced the Terrier mentor to change his plans completely for the preparation of his sixth season at Boston University. As it now appears, the squad probably will report some time during the week of March 27th to draw equipment and go through a few light workouts. After that, there will be a recess until April 10 because of Easter vacation, and from that date on there will be one month of intensive work.

For the past six weeks, however, Coach Hanley has been having regular meetings with all his quarterback candidates planning an offense and discussing selection of plays and field strategy with them.

One of the candidates who has been given particular attention is John Connearney of Waltham, who started several games at left halfback last fall. Due to the fact that Coach Hanley will have quite a large number of halfbacks avilable next fall, the Terrior mentor is moving Johnny to the quarterback spot because of his blocking ability.

Aidan "Slick" Burnell of Highland Falls, New York, second-string quarterback last year, will be shifted to left halfback, Burnell is rather light for the blocking duties which go with the quarterback position in the Warner offense, and should show to a much better advantage as a ball carrier.

Coach Hanley is also contemplating other changes. Last fall, he had six sophomore ends of about equal ability, and with good freshman prospects also coming up for the wing berths, he anticipates plenty of strength on the line extremities this fall. Because of this situation, he is going to move at least two of the boys in an attempt to bolster definite weaknesses Ken Skoropowski, a Chelsea boy who was regular right end last fall and weighs close to 200 pounds, will work at a tackle position all spring; while Bob Pence, a 6-foot 2-inch 192-pound end from Marion, Ind., will work at center.

There will also be few shakeups as far as this year's freshmen who report for spring practice are concerned. Just what they will be is not known as yet.

*A Fine Selection of Entertainment*

Many interesting attractions in the entertainment world are advertised on the amusement page of The Christian Science Monitor. From these advertisements you can select the movie, concert, play, or recital that will give you delightful diversion of an afternoon or evening. Begin now to make use of this helpful source of information.

# Record Broken at Hanover, N. H.—Former Tabor Oarsman in 'The Race' April 1

## Borican Establishes Mark As Lash Fails in Attempt

HANOVER, N. H., March 16 (AP)—As sharp-eyed Amateur Athletic Union officials finished compiling the data on three new indoor track records today, Dartmouth College workmen set about tearing down the famous boards on which Glenn Cunningham ran the fastest mile in history, 4:04.4, a year ago.

That 6.73 laps to the mile oval, due for an overhauling which, Harry Hillman, its proud custodian, predicts will eliminate some of its lightning speed, enabled John Borican, sensational New Jersey Negro, to set a new indoor half-mile record of 1:49.8 and the Fordham mile relay team to nose out New York University's indoor champions in the record-smashing time of 3:15.2 during last night's second battle against time.

Borican, who previously had broken two other indoor marks, one of which has been disputed because officials accused him of beating the gun, also established a new mark of 1:49.2 for the 800 meters as he erased the 1:51.4 half-mile record Lloyd Hahn, set in 1928. The record books also credit the latter with the old 800-meter mark, the listed time being the same as his half-mile record.

**"Perfect" Runner**

The Negro speedster, described by many experts as the "perfect" runner, defeated the closest of his four Dartmouth pace-setters, Bob Unangst, who had a 95-yard handicap, by 10 yards while running his half-mile only six-tenths seconds slower than the world's outdoor record made by Sydney Wooderson of England now awaiting acceptance by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, which refuses to consider indoor feats.

The Rams' quarter-milers, after trailing the Violets for two laps, wound up in record-breaking fashion when Wes Wallace nosed out Jim Herbert by about a yard. Fordham's time was 1.8 seconds under the previous record set by a University of Pennsylvania quartet in 1933.

The first three Fordhamites to run were Ralph S. Pierre, George Leary and Frank Slater and they were opposed by James McPoland, Harold Bogrow and Curtis Giddings.

**Lash Off Pace**

Don Lash, the Indiana State trooper, shook off his rivals, who started from 50 to 220 yards ahead of him, after the first mile, with the result he had no one to press him as he sought to knock his own 8:58 indoor two-mile mark to smithereens. He was able to keep to his carefully plotted schedule only for the first half-mile, which he turned in 2:09. He reached the mile mark in 4:25.2, a full second off his prerace plans and he finished in 9:01-flat.

Although New York University's two-mile quartet, also I. C. 4 A. indoor winners, took Fordham's measure, it took 7m. 44s. to do it and they missed equalling Georgetown's 14-year-old indoor mark by 2.4s.

## England's Cricketers Win Test Series With Springboks

DURBAN, South Africa, March 16 (CP)—England's cricketers sailed from Cape Town yesterday for home while South African enthusiasts avidly discussed the record-smashing final play to a finish test match that wasn't finished.

Started March 3, the international encounter dragged on until March 14 when it became necessary to abandon it as a draw to allow the English players to catch their boat. Only 42 runs were needed by the invaders at the tea interval March 14 when heavy rain made further play impossible. With five wickets to fall there appeared little doubt the tourists would win the match.

As it is England emerged victorious in a hard-fought five game series by virtue of an innings and 13 run triumph in the third contest. The remaining tests ended in stalemates. Since the two countries first met England has won 29 matches and the Springboks 12. There have been 23 drawn games.

The final test saw nine days actual play, one day longer than the record set by England and Australia at Melbourne 10 years ago. In a riot of runs the Springboks made totals of 530 and 481, their opponents replying with 316 and 654 for five wickets.

England's remarkable second innings recovery was the outstanding feature and sets a new mark for a fourth innings total, beating 572 scored by New South Wales against South Australia at Sydney in 1908.

The aggregate of 1981 runs for 35 wickets in the match also sets a new world's record, beating 1929 for 39 wickets compiled by New South Wales and Australia at Sydney in 1926. The highest test match aggregate was 1815 made by England and the West Indies at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1930.

England's high scoring recalls the final match in the England-Australia series at London last summer. England won by an innings and 579 runs, making 903 for seven wickets, declared and then dismissing the Aussies for 201 and 123. The Australians batted without Don Bradman, their captain, who was injured during the English innings.

## Dugout Topics

By Rumill

### Pro Golfer on Pro Ball

SARASOTA, Fla., March 16—Sam Snead, the leading money winner among the golfing professionals last year, came around to watch the Red Sox practice at Payne Field the other day. Marveling at the distance Jimmy Foxx, Joe Cronin and Vosmik could drive baseballs, he ventured to the batting cage to see if the boys were doing it with mirrors.

"My, just look at that ball travel," sputtered the amazed ace from Hot Springs, Va., as Foxx teed off to deep left field. "How do you do it, man?"

"You do pretty well at hitting, yourself," shot back the Red Sox slugger, slapping the tanned visitor on the shoulder. "Seems to me I've seen you hit that golf ball out of sight."

"Sure, I can hit those balls when they're standing still," admitted Snead. "But they're moving mighty fast when you boys swing at them. Man, look at that Wilson curve that ball. Looks like it dropped off a table."

**"What a Net"**

Snead pulled on Foxx's big first base mitt. "What a net," shouted Sam, waving the yellow glove above his head. It looked like a peach basket. "All you have to do is lay that thing out there near first base and the balls just roll into it."

"That's what you think," smiled Lefty Grove, keeping a watchful eye on Foxx.

"I used to play this game," Snead went on, after Foxx had chased Grove around the batting cage. "Pitched for an independent team in my home town. I went back one day, after I'd been away for a while, and tried to fool those hitters. But when I tossed up that curve, my arm almost went with it."

"Yes, I know what you mean," was Grove's answer.

"How'd you like to play this game for a living?" asked Cronin, who had listened to the conversation from behind.

**May Sign Yet**

"Well, I don't know," Snead drawled in true Virginia style. "The hours aren't bad, and I wouldn't mind having someone pay those hotel and traveling bills for me. Maybe I will sign up when I'm through with golf."

"And maybe I'll take a few golf lessons when I'm through with baseball," added Foxx.

"That wouldn't be a bad idea," yelled Grove, who had started on the run to the clubhouse.

"How do you like that?" Foxx went on. "The world's worst golfer, and he's kidding me."

"Yes?" grinned Snead. "Well, I can remember when I wasn't very good either."

"That must have been a long time ago," Cramer put in.

"Not very long," Snead answered, walking toward the sidelines.

After the Red Sox regulars and rookies had played a practice game, Snead and Walter Hagen, another well-known member of the golfing select, put on a special exhibition for the benefit of the fans. Hagen pitched and Snead hit. And believe it or not, Mr. Snead smashed several balls into safe territory that looked like singles in any league. And when Sam was on the mound, the rotund Walter could not get a foul. Perhaps the Red Sox have a prospect.

### Budge Takes Fourth

COLLEGE PARK, Md., March 16 (AP)—Don Budge won his fourth straight professional tennis victory over Fred Perry here last night, beating the British star in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4.

The big Californian was never threatened, and throughout the match, repeatedly broke through Perry's service. Perry held the lead only once, when the score stood four games to three in the second set.

They will resume their tour in Baltimore tonight.

### Brazil Not to Play

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 16 (AP)—The Brazilian Tennis Council today announced without advancing a reason, that Brazil would not play in the Davis Cup competition this year.

Brazil previously had challenged in the South American Zone and since it was the only country playing from the zone it would have automatically advanced to the Inter-Zone Finals against the winner of the North American Zone.

**American League Basketball**
Jersey Reds 39, Kingston 32.

## *Lighter Side of Boat Race Training*

Topical.

**Hugh Parker, American Cambridge University oarsman, finds a new way of holding a putter. He already knows all about the old way of holding an oar.**

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

International Olympic Committee approved Japan's postponement of the winter games for two months despite protests of United States, Great Britain and France.

**Three Years Ago**

Frank Nordell, New York Athletic Club, upset Glenn Cunningham and Joe Mangan to win 1,500-meter run in 4:06.8 at Newark meet.

**Five Years Ago**

Lester Stoefen, Los Angeles, won the United States indoor singles title defeating Gregory Mangin, 6—1, 8—6, 6—4.

## And Talking of . . . Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

### Another 'Blue' From U. S. A.

LONDON—What might be termed the American tradition in that most British of British institutions, the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, is worthily maintained this year with the inclusion in the 1939 Cambridge crew of Hugh Parker, formerly of Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass., U. S. A., and now "up" at Trinity Hall. He is a really good, dependable, powerful bow-side oar, and the award of a seat in an Inter-Varsity Boat Race crew—accounted the highest honor in British rowing—climaxes the story to date of a distinguished career in competition here that began when he was a member of the Tabor Academy eight, victorious at Henley regatta in the 1937 final for the Thames Cup.

Last summer, Parker rowed for Trinity Hall in the deciding race for that much more important Henley trophy, the Grand Challenge Cup. The Hall crew being then beaten by London Rowing Club, for which Hugh Parker's younger brother, Richard, (the heaviest oarsman ever seen at Henley—he weighed 219 pounds) was pulling a tremendous blade.

**Won Colquhoun Sculls**

Hugh Parker's next outstanding achievement in a boat was to do something which no American had ever done before—to win the Colquhoun Sculls at Cambridge University, in Britain's fifth oldest amateur boat race. This single-sculling contest was inaugurated in 1836, and the only established rowing faces prior to that date—apart from the famous Doggett's Coat and Badge for professional Thames watermen—were those in the Oxford Eights week, the Cambridge "Mays," Oxford vs. Cambridge, and the amateur sculling championship of the Thames River, for the Wingfield Sculls.

Since his victory in the final for the Colquhouns last November, Parker has worked hard for his "Blue." He rowed at No. 3 in the winning crew in the Cambridge Trial Eights, and now we talk of him as the eighth American selected to take part in the inter-varsity race since that historic encounter, 110 years old, was resumed after the World War.

**Harvard Man**

The first of these eight heroes from the U. S. A. was F. B. Lothrop, a Harvard man, who rowed at No. 4 thwart in the losing Oxford crew in 1921, and the second was W. P. Mellen, of Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., who, in 1923, stroked Oxford to what proved to be the Dark Blues' last victory until 1937. Mellen, I would add, learned all his rowing in Britain. Behind him in 1923, rowing as No. 4, was R. K. Kane, former Harvard oarsmen and Football captain.

Mellen stroked the Oxonians again in 1924, and in 1927 H. T. Kingsbury, from Yale, rowed for the Dark Blues as No. 6. This man, ranked as one of the very finest oarsmen who ever gained a Blue, had three years previously been a member of the Yale crew that won the Olympic eight-oar championship for the United States on the Seine River, Paris.

**Next American "Blue"**

After another lapse of three years we come to the next American Blue, the second from Middlesex School—R. E. Swartwout, who steered Cambridge to victory by two lengths in one of the grandest races of the whole series. Seven years elapsed before the next American took part in the race, and he too was a Cambridge coxswain—T. H. Hunter, from Harvard. He steered a very good course although Cambridge was defeated after 13 consecutive victories, and he handled the rudder lines again last April when Cambridge had another American in the boat. Namely Gordon Keppel, from Princeton, who worked like a Trojan at No. 6. Nevertheless, Cambridge was again defeated.

And so we come to Hugh Parker (he will row No. 4) and the 91st boat race between the rival Blues, which will focus the attention of the world on Saturday, April 1. To date Cambridge leads with 47 victories against 42, and there was a dead-heat in 1877.

## Denver Promotes Hubbard

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo.—Contrary to the orthodox policy followed generally by football-conscious colleges, the University of Denver elevated Clyde W. (Cac) Hubbard, for seven years assistant grid coach, to the position of head tutor, succeeding William H. Saunders, resigned.

In announcing the appointment of Hubbard, university officials pointed out that "he who has served so successfully as an assistant should be promoted." Previously the university has generally scouted the entire country for coaches with satisfactory records before filling any vacancies on its athletic staff.

Hubbard is a graduate of Oregon State College, where he lettered three years each in football, basketball and baseball. He attained all-conference honors in all sports while there.

After serving in the World War as an aviator he returned to Oregon State where he served as freshman and assistant varsity coach in football, basketball and baseball for six years. He was head grid coach at the College of Puget Sound for three years and then went to the Olympic Club, San Francisco, where he was assistant football coach and head basketball coach for three years.

Coming to the University of Denver in 1931 he immediately took over duties as assistant football coach and head basketball coach. His court teams have been exceptional. Two years ago the Pioneers won the eastern division championship of the old Rocky Mountain Conference. For the last three years he also has coached the Denver baseball nine, one of which was a championship team.

He is an exponent of the Notre Dame system and plans to introduce that style of play at the university in spring practice that will start within a few weeks.

As his first assistant, and in keeping with the same policy back of his appointment, the university named Ellison Ketchum, former all-round University of Denver athlete and freshman football coach.

**Clyde W. Hubbard**
**Denver University**

## Stahl, Harbert Win Medal Play

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 16 (AP)—Setting a terrific pace, Marvin Stahl, Lansing, Mich., professional, and his amateur partner, Chick Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., captured medal honors with a 17-under-par 127 in the national pro-amateur best-ball golf tournament qualifying round yesterday.

The pair toured the morning 18 holes in 63, nine under regulation figures, and clipped eight more strokes from par in the afternoon for a 64.

Eighteen of the nation's top money winners and their simon-pure team mates were exempted from the 36-hole qualifying test, leaving some 30 pairs fighting for the remaining 14 places in the first flight.

Jack Grout of Hershey, Pa., and Maynard Ramsey of Tampa, Fla., finished in second place, four strokes back of the leaders at 131.

Pressing closely were Lloyd Mangrum of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Tommy Aycock of Jacksonville, Fla., who posted rounds of 69-63 for a 132.

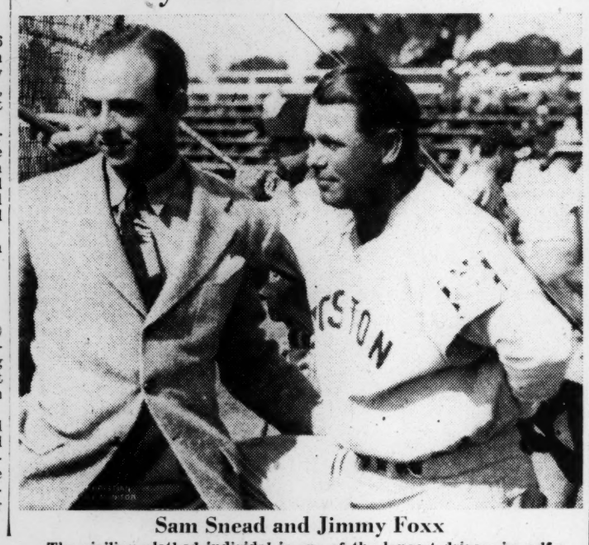
Match play will begin today and the finals are scheduled Sunday.

The purse for the money brigade is $3,000, with $1,000 going to the winning professional.

### Wales Defeats Ireland

WREXHAM, Wales, March 16 (AP)—Wales defeated Ireland 3-1 yesterday in an international soccer match played before 20,000 spectators. The Welshmen led 2-1 at half-time.

## *They Both Go for Distance*



**Sam Snead and Jimmy Foxx**
**The civilian-clothed individual is one of the longest drivers in golf and Foxx is famed for his home-run hitting in baseball.**

## Seattle Alpines Win Over Kansas Team in Tourney

DENVER, Colo., March 16 (AP)—One seeded team was detoured out of the tournament while two others advanced another notch in the third round of the National A. A. U. basketball meet yesterday.

The first to fall from the list of eight seedings was the Kansas City Union Wire outfit, which was defeated by the Colorado Springs Antlers, 38 to 26.

Victories were scored by two Pacific Coast entries in reaching tonight's quarter-finals. The Seattle, Wash., Alpines subdued a stubborn Wichita, Kan., Cut Rates quintet, 35 to 29. The Hollywood Metros had an easy time bouncing out Greeley, Colo., State, the Rocky Mountain Conference champion, 64 to 39, as center Vide Kristie tallied 22 points.

Although the Antlers were not seeded, their win over the Missouri team could not be rated an upset, since the winners' line-up bristles with players of long experience in independent basketball warfare.

Once the Colorado Springs team caught and passed Kansas City soon after the game started, it widened its lead to as much as 11 points. The best Union Wire could do in the second half was to nick the Antlers' lead to six points at one juncture.

Two big fellows, Bob Voelker and Ivar Nelson, former Washington State performers, stood out in Seattle's triumph, which was its 35th in succession this season. The Alpines are Northwestern A. A. U. champions.

The Wichita team offered stout resistance until the last couple of minutes, but never could get on top.

The Hollywood team, featuring several former West Coast college players, wove a close defense around the speedy Greeley Collegians, and made a runaway of the contest except for a short time in the first half

## U. S. Tennis Stars Advance

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 16 (AP)—On the strength of straight-set victories, four invading seeded stars yesterday reached the semifinal round of men's singles in the annual Bermuda tennis championships.

Heading the list were top-ranking Bobby Riggs of Chicago, who turned back tall John Shostrom of Chicago, 6-2, 6-2, and defending champion Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., who scored at 6-3, 6-2 over Pride Morey Lewis, 3rd, of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. Elwood Cooke, also of Portland and No. 7 in U. S. ranking, beat G. E. Godsell of England an upset winner Tuesday, 6-2, 6-3 and Frank Guernsey, intercollegiate champion from Rice Institute, disposed of Cliff Sutter of New York, 6-4, 7-5.

Three semifinal brackets were filled in women's singles. Pauline Betz, U. S. indoor champion from Los Angeles, turned back Florence LeBoutillier of New York, 6-3, 6-1; Marta Barnett of Florida defeated Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston, 6-1, 6-3, and Norma Taubele of New York upset Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., No. 8 in U. S. ranking, 9-7, 6-1. The match between Katharine Winthrop of Boston and Helen Bernhard, New York was postponed because of the former's illness.

In the women's doubles quarter-finals, Miss Taubele and another New Yorker, Grace Surber, conquered Miss Barnett and Mignon Sommers of San Diego, Calif., 6-2, 6-3; Miss Bernhard and Millicent Hirsh, also of New York, topped Miss LeBoutillier and Mrs. William Friesenbruch of Bermuda, 7-5, 7-5, and the Misses Betz and Pedersen advanced on a default.

Among the winning teams in the second round of men's doubles were Riggs and Cooke, who trimmed Allmen and Plimpton, 6-4, 6-1; Sabin and Hostrom, who paired to beat West and Hauser, 6-0, 6-1; Guernsey and J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., winners at 6-2, 6-0 over Moore and Culmore, and Sutter and Dr. Eugene McCauliff of Yonkers, N. Y., who beat F. Gosling and Wendel Anderson, Bermuda, 6-1, 6-1.

### Clipper Smith Resigns

PITTSBURGH (AP)—John P. (Little Clipper) Smith has resigned as head football coach and athletic director at Duquesne University. His resignation was unexpected, since his contract had another year to run. The reason was unannounced. Smith learned his football under the famed Knute Rockne of Notre Dame. He coached at Trinity College, North Carolina State, and Newark, N. J., Academy, and was an assistant coach at Georgetown before coming here in 1935 as line coach under Christy Flanagan. He succeeded Flanagan as coach in 1936.

## Olympic Committee to Pick Tentative Ice Team Sunday

After observing the national championship ice hockey tournament at New Haven tomorrow and Saturday, the American Olympic Ice Hockey Committee will meet at the Yale Club in New York Sunday to perfect plans for selection of a squad to represent the United States in the V Winter Olympic Games at St. Moritz, Swtzerland, next February.

A list of likely prospects for the Olympic squad, based on performances at New Haven and on the reports of the nation-wide canvass of outstanding players conducted by the committee this winter, will be drawn up at the meeting. The list necessarily will be tentative, as it has to be determined what players of those named will be available to make the trip abroad in 1940.

The committee, headed by Rufus J. Trimble of New York, plans to invite 30 or more players to New York around Jan. 1, 1940, for a try-out training period. This group will be reduced by a process of selection to the prescribed Olympic proportions of 14 or 15 men.

Besides drawing up a list of prospects, the committee will discuss selection of a coach for the Olympic squad; outline a series of exhibition games for the team here before sailing, and abroad; report on its fund-raising campaign, and map further plans to aid in the financing of the trip.

At New Haven, the committee will have the opportunity of watching a number of the nation's strongest amateur teams in action. Entries in the championship tournament include the St. Nicholas H. C. of New York; the Brock-Halls of New Haven; the Waterbury Maroons; the Minnesota Gophers; the Arena A. C. of Philadelphia; the Messena All-Stars from the Adirondack region; the Cleveland amateurs, and the Club Marquette of Woonsocket, R. I., New England champions.

In addition to Mr. Trimble, the American Olympic Hockey Committee includes Walter A. Brown of Boston, Vice-Chairman; John A. Thomas of New York, Secretary; Prof. Albert I. Prettyman of Hamilton College, A. O. C. representative; Lieut. M. S. Carter, West Point; Arnold Eddy, Los Angeles; Charles Gorman Dorchester, Mass.; Louis F. Keller, Minneapolis; L. K. Neidlinger, Hanover, N. H.; Ray Saucier, Lewiston, Maine; Edward Stanley, Clinton, N. Y.; Joseph Wirtz, East Haven, Conn., and Walter Wright, Chicago.

### Scoring Records Smashed to Bits In N. Y. Garden

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—All individual and team scoring records in the five-year history of Madison Square Garden basketball were smashed to bits last night by St. John's fast-breaking passers from Brooklyn as the South and Southwest bowed out of the Metropolitan Writers' Invitation Tournament in the first round of play.

Before a crowd of 14,443, the Blackbirds of Long Island U. turned on the heat in the second half to whip New Mexico's Aggies 52-45. Then St. John's, led all the way by the record-breaking 31-point sharpshooting of husky Bill Lloyd, outsmarted the "five smart boys" from Roanoke College of Salem, Va., and waltzed away with a 71-to-47 conquest.

By the victories, the two local outfits qualified to take on the Mid-West's standard bearers in the tournament semifinals of the two-year tournament next Monday, when Long Island tangles with Bradley Tech of Illinois, and St. John's fights it out with Loyola of Chicago. Survivors from that play meet in the final Wednesday.

### Hagen to Captain

SARASOTA, Fla., March 16 (AP)—George R. Jacobus, President of the Professional Golfers' Association, announced today he had selected Walter Hagen to captain the 1939 American Ryder Cup Team.

Jacobus expressed the opinion that Hagen "is not only an ideal captain as demonstrated by past performances, but he is the logical representative of professional golf in the United States."

The United States and Great Britain have not selected the players who will represent the two countries in their matches.

### Michigan Nine Plays Eight Southern Games

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Michigan's baseball team will play a 29-game schedule this year, including eight games on its annual spring vacation tour through the South, it has been announced by Coach Ray Fisher.

The Wolverines are captained by Walter Peckinpaugh, son of Roger Peckinpaugh, present manager of the New Orleans Pelicans, and are working out daily in Yost Field House batting cages.

Veterans return at every position although the pitching staff has been weakened by the loss of Herman Fishman, Burt Smith and Ed Andronik.

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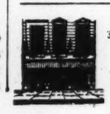

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Odd Lot Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 700,000 |
| Previous day | 1,113,100 |
| 1939 volume to date | 49,904,717 |
| 1938 volume to date | 45,420,850 |

## Selected Stocks Show Some Gain; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—The stock market displayed symptoms of recovery today and favored issues got back portions of Wednesday's losses.

Selling dried up at the opening, with aircrafts recording moderate plus signs. Favorites in other departments were soon taken in hand, and early declines running to a point or so were reduced or cancelled. Near the final hour price changes were narrow either way.

Dealings were sluggish throughout. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 650,000 shares.

The confusing European picture, following dissolution of Czecho-Slovakia, continued as the principal market handicap, brokers said, although most in Wall Street were of the opinion the latest Hitler coup would not touch off any general war.

Posting modest gains were Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Chrysler, General Motors, J. C. Penny, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Bethlehem Steel and American Telephone.

Edging upward in the curb were Lockheed, American Gas and United Light.

### Czech Bonds Fall Further

Czech issues continued to fall hard in today's bond market, but some domestic loans mustered a little rallying power after two sessions of active selling.

Traders engaged in selective buying on the theory a subsidence of tension over the Central European situation might lead to resumption of the February-August rise.

Czech 8s of '52 led a new collapse with a drop of around 28 points, with little or no recovery evident in the late trading. The 5s of '51 gave up another 14 points. As happened yesterday and the day before, it took only a handful of offerings to pound the prices down.

Gaining modest ground in the corporate division were International Telephone 5s, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77.

At new lows for the week's decline were International Hydro-Electric 6s, Erie 5s of '75, Studebaker 6s, Nickel Plate 5½s, and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

U. S. Governments turned a bit soft, with final hour prices off 1-32d to 6-32ds of a point.

## Financial Briefs

Per capita federal expenditures for relief and other aid paid to states and to individuals during 1938 ranged between a high of $101 in Nevada, and a low of $13 in three southern states, according to a study made by the National Industrial Conference Board. Payments in 34 states were below $30 per capita. These expenditures, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, comprise government spending for the Agricultural Adjustment Program, the Farm Security Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

In buying her new spring outfit consisting of a $5.50 pair of shoes, a $6.95 hat and a $27.80 dress, Mrs. American Consumer actually will be receiving only $30 worth of clothing and paying $11.25 in hidden taxes, according to a report of the National Consumers Tax Commission in Chicago.

Since 1925 the cost of operating a popular priced car has come down 40 per cent, due chiefly to lower repair and tire expense, a study by the Automobile Manufacturers Association reveals. Data contributed from operating records of six different companies, incorporating the performance of 30,000 motor vehicles in all weathers and on all roads, including service in city and country were the basis of the study, which was reduced to consolidated tabulations of gasoline and oil consumption and vehicle and tire repair costs.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 16

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling | Europe Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.68⅞ | $4.68½ | $8.2397 |
| Cables | 4.68⅞ | 4.68⅝ | 8.2397 |
| France—franc | .0264⅞ | .0265⅛ | †† |
| Belgium—belga | .1683 | .1683 | .1695 |
| Switz'd—franc | .2270½ | .2274½ | § |
| Italy—lira | .0526¼ | .0526¼ | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4014 | .4012 | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5307 | .5309 | § |
| Sweden—krona | .2413 | .2413 | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2354 | .2355 | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .2092 | .2092 | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .0086½ | .0086½ | .0220 |
| Cz'-Slovakia—krona | .0345† | .0345† | .0351 |
| Finland—finn'k | .0258 | .0206 | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1985 | .1985 | .2961 |
| Poland—zloty | .1893 | .1893 | .1899 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0426½ | .0426½ | .0748 |
| Rumania—leu | .0075 | .0075 | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0233 | .0233 | .0298 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—peso* | .2310 | .2315 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis† | .0590 | .0590 | .3025 |
| Chile—peso* | .0350 | .0350 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol | .2025 | .2025 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso† | .3750 | .3750 | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2372 | .2734 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3508 | .3508 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5326 | .5326 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2914 | .2915 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .1619 | .1619 | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .5451 | .5452 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .9962½ | .9969 | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2020† | .2020† | .8440 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of the Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938.

## Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 14: Receipts, $25,506,412.07; expenditures, $18,574,448.32; net balance, $3,274,293,019.94, including $2,620 775,095.21 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $13,648,870.26. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,866,450,008.17; expenditures, $6,279,743,-976.36, including $2,162,752,603.65 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,413,293,968.19; gross debt, $39,949,013,-404.34, an increase of $1,111,636.70 above the previous day; gold assets, $14,971,891,-873.99.

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64¾ | 55 | Abbott Lab (1.60a) | 2 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64 | Mar15 |
| 130 | 126 | Abbott pf (4½) | 1 | 130 | 130 | 130 | Mar10 |
| 45 | 38 | Acme Steel (1) | 1 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 11 | 8⅝ | Adams Exp (.20e) | 11 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ¼ |
| 25 | 19⅝ | Adams-Millis (½g) | 2 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | Mar15 |
| 27½ | 24 | Addressor (1.40) | 2 | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | — ⅛ |
| 65⅝ | 54¼ | Air Reduction (1a) | 9 | 57¾ | 56¾ | 57⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Air-Way El Appl | 4 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | — ¼ |
| 10 | 9 | Alaska Juneau (1) | 20 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| 1¼ | ⅞ | Allegheny Corp | 20 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | + ¼ |
| 12¾ | 8⅞ | Allegheny pf xw | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ¼ |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Allegheny pf $30 ww | 31 | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | + ⅜ |
| 13⅜ | 9 | Allegheny pf $40 ww | 1 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11 | Mar15 |
| 19 | 13 | Allegheny pr pf | 4 | 17¼ | 16½ | 16¾ | |
| 28¼ | 20 | Allegheny-Lud Steel | 6 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | — ½ |
| 11½ | 8¼ | Allen Industries | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ¾ |
| 193 | 170½ | Al Chem & Dye (6) | 4 | 175 | 173 | 175 | — ¼ |
| 13½ | 11¼ | Allied Kid (½) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Mar14 |
| 13⅜ | 11⅜ | Allied Mills (¾e) | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅜ | 8⅜ | Allied Stores | 9 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | |
| 70 | 61 | Allied St pf (5) | *2 | 69¾ | 69 | 69 | + ½ |
| 48⅜ | 39½ | Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g) | *13 | 44⅜ | 44 | 44 | + ¼ |
| 19⅞ | 15½ | Alpha P Cem (¼g) | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | Mar17 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅞ | Amal Leather | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Mar15 |
| 19 | 17½ | Amal Leather pf | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | Jan 5 |
| 69½ | 60¼ | Amerada Corp (2) | 1 | 65⅜ | 65⅜ | 65⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 24¼ | 19⅝ | Am Ag Ch Del (.35g) | 2 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅜ |
| 17¾ | 13⅞ | Am Bank Note (.20g) | 13 | 15¼ | 14¾ | 15¼ | |
| 8 | 5¾ | Am Bosch | 15 | 6⅝ | 6 | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 54½ | 42½ | Am Brake Shoe (1) | 3 | 47½ | 47 | 47½ | |
| 100⅝ | 88 | Am Can (4) | 5 | 91½ | 91 | 91 | — ¾ |
| 178½ | 167½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 171½ | 171½ | 171½ | Mar15 |
| 35 | 24¼ | Am Car & Fdy | 14 | 27⅞ | 26¾ | 27⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 55 | 41 | Am Car pf (2½e) | 1 | 45 | 45 | 45 | —1½ |
| 24½ | 19 | Am Ch & Chl (1.5g) | 5 | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 115⅛ | 112 | Am Ch & C pf (5) | 1 | 115⅛ | 115½ | 115½ | Mar 9 |
| 122¾ | 116 | Am Chicle (4a) | 2 | 120 | 120 | 120 | |
| 8¾ | 6⅞ | Am Colortype | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 8¾ | Am Comi Alcohol | 12 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Mar10 |
| 10½ | 8½ | Am Crystal Sugar | 3 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ¼ |
| 5⅜ | 3¾ | Am Encaus Tiling | 3 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 5½ | 5 | Am European | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | 5 | Feb 21 |
| 3⅝ | 2⅞ | Am & For Power | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 16½ | 12 | Am & F P $6 pf | 4 | 15 | 14⅜ | 15 | — ½ |
| 20½ | 15⅜ | Am & F P $7 pf | 5 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 7½ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | Mar15 |
| 15 | 13¼ | Am-Hawaii SS (1) | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Mar15 |
| 5¼ | 4⅜ | Am Hide & Leather | 4 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 34¼ | 30 | Am Hide & L pf (1k) | 2 | 34 | 34 | 34 | Mar14 |
| 46⅞ | 43¼ | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 5 | 46½ | 46 | 46 | +⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 12⅜ | Am Ice | 2 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | |
| 18¼ | 14½ | Am Ice pf | 1 | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 7¾ | 6 | Am International | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ¼ |
| 30⅜ | 21½ | Am Locomotive | 9 | 25¼ | 24½ | 24⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 79½ | 65 | Am Locomot pf | 3 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | —2½ |
| 15¾ | 13 | Am M & Fdy (.80) | 2 | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | + ¼ |
| 4½ | 3⅜ | Am M & Met | 3 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | |
| 40⅝ | 30 | Am Metal (¼g) | 12 | 38¼ | 37 | 38¼ | — ⅛ |
| 122 | 120½ | Am Met 6% pf (6) | 1 | 122 | 122 | 122 | Jan 26 |
| 7 | 5¾ | Am Power & Lt | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 49¾ | 38 | AmP&L $6 pf (1⅛k) | 8 | 46½ | 45½ | 46½ | |
| 44¾ | 32⅜ | Am P&L $5pf (1¼k) | 12 | 42 | 40⅛ | 42 | +1 |
| 18⅜ | 14 | Am Rad & St S | 45 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅝ | — ¼ |
| 22¾ | 16⅛ | Am Roll Mill | 8 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 72½ | 62½ | Am Roll Mill pf | 2 | 64½ | 64 | 64½ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 13¾ | Am Saf Razor (1.20) | 1 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ¼ |
| 20 | 15½ | Am Seating (1½e) | 1 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ | — ½ |
| 53⅜ | 41⅜ | Am Smelt & R (4g) | 16 | 46⅛ | 45⅜ | 46 | |
| 134½ | 129½ | Am Smelt & R pf (7) | 1 | 134½ | 134½ | 134½ | Mar15 |
| 64¼ | 60 | Am Snuff Co (3a) | 1 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | — ½ |
| 41 | 29¼ | Am Steel Fdrs | 7 | 33¼ | 32¼ | 32¾ | + ¼ |
| 13⅛ | 8½ | Am Stores | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 13 | Am Stove (.20g) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Mar13 |
| 22½ | 19¼ | Am Sugar Ref | 8 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | |
| 91⅞ | 75½ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 84 | 84 | 84 | +1⅛ |
| 18½ | 17 | Am Sumat Tob (1a) | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 170⅛ | 149⅛ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 24 | 164¼ | 161¼ | 164¼ | +1½ |
| 87½ | 80⅛ | Am Tobacco (5) | 4 | 84⅜ | 84¼ | 84¼ | — ¼ |
| 89¾ | 83⅛ | Am Tob B (5) | 4 | 87 | 85¾ | 87 | + ¼ |
| 153 | 147 | Am Tob pf (6) | 13 | 149⅞ | 149⅞ | 149⅞ | Mar 9 |
| 8⅜ | 5⅞ | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | Mar15 |
| 14⅝ | 11⅜ | Am Water Wks | 28 | 13 | 12⅜ | 12¾ | — ⅛ |
| 93½ | 82 | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 2 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | Mar11 |
| 6¾ | 5 | Am Woolen | 3 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5¾ | Mar14 |
| 43½ | 36⅝ | Am Woolen pf | 4 | 39⅜ | 38 | 38 | Mar15 |
| 7¾ | 5⅝ | Am Zinc L&S | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 33 | 30 | Am Zinc pr pf | 2 | 29¼ | 29 | 29⅛ | Feb 1 |
| 36¼ | 26 | Anaconda (½g) | 85 | 28¾ | 28 | 28¼ | — ¼ |
| 54⅞ | 45 | Anacon W & C | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Mar15 |
| 20¼ | 17 | Anchor H Gl (.15g) | 3 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | Mar15 |
| 15⅜ | 11½ | Andes Copper (¼e) | 1 | 11¼ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 2½ | 2¼ | A P W Paper | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Mar14 |
| 29½ | 25 | Arch-Dan-M (¾g) | 3 | 26 | 25 | 25 | Mar15 |
| 103⅜ | 101 | Armour Del pf (7) | 1 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | Mar14 |
| 6⅛ | 5 | Armour Ill | 12 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | |
| 52 | 44 | Armour Ill pr pf | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | Mar10 |
| 65 | 65 | Armour Ill pf | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | Jan 4 |
| 58 | 45½ | Armstr'ng Cork (¼g) | 5 | 48½ | 47 | 47 | Mar15 |
| 13 | 9⅜ | Arnold Cons (⅜g) | 8 | 12¾ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ¼ |
| 10⅜ | 8 | Artloom Corp | 14 | 10¾ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 7⅞ | Assd Dry Goods | 2 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 78 | 70 | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | Mar15 |
| 54½ | 51½ | Assd D G 2 pf | 1 | 53½ | 53¼ | 53½ | —1 |
| 36 | 33 | Associates Inv (2) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Feb 28 |
| 42⅞ | 31½ | Atch T & S F | 14 | 36¾ | 36 | 36⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 71 | 59¼ | Atch T & S F pf (1g) | 3 | 70⅜ | 69 | 69 | Mar15 |
| 30⅛ | 20 | Atl Coast Line | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 6¼ | Atl G & W Indies | 4 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9½ | — ¼ |
| 18 | 11 | Atl G & W In pf | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 23½ | 20⅞ | Atl Refining (1) | 13 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| 110 | 106½ | Atl Refining pf (4) | 1 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | + ½ |
| 8⅞ | 7⅞ | Atlas Corp (½e) | 12 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 47¾ | 44 | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 1 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | |
| 66¾ | 57 | Atlas Powder (½g) | 2 | 64 | 64 | 64 | Mar14 |
| 6½ | 5 | Atlas Tack | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | + ⅜ |
| 4⅜ | 3⅜ | Auburn Auto | 3 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | Mar15 |
| 3⅞ | 2¾ | Aust Nichols | 4 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 6⅛ | Aviation Corp | 16 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 17⅜ | 12⅜ | Bald Loco ct | 26 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 5½ | Balt & Ohio | 17 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ¼ |
| 10⅜ | 6¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 5 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 20½ | Bangor & Ar (2½) | 3 | 24¾ | 24 | 24¾ | Mar10 |
| 21½ | 15⅜ | Barber Asphalt | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 9½ | Barker Bros | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | Mar14 |
| 19½ | 14¾ | Barnsdall Oil (1) | 19 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 18 | Bayuk Cigar (¾) | 3 | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 | + ¼ |
| 20¾ | 17½ | Beatrice Cream (1a) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 100 | 98½ | Beatrice pf ww (5) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | +1¼ |
| 125 | 121 | Beech-Nut Pack (4a) | 1 | 123 | 123 | 123 | Mar11 |
| 8⅞ | 7½ | Belding-Hem (.70) | 3 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 73⅝ | 72⅜ | Belg N R pf (3.30e) | 1 | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | Jan |
| 29¾ | 22¾ | Bendix Aviation | 41 | 25¾ | 25⅛ | 25⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 21½ | 18⅞ | Benef Ind Ln (.45g) | 3 | 20¾ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 52¾ | 51½ | Benef Ind Ln pf (2½) | 61 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | Mar10 |
| 57½ | 49 | Best & Co (1.60a) | 2 | 57½ | 56½ | 56½ | Mar15 |
| 80 | 60¼ | Beth Steel | 99 | 70⅜ | 69¼ | 70⅛ | — ¼ |
| 118 | 116½ | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 1 | 173¼ | 173¼ | 173¼ | + ¼ |
| 115 | 106¼ | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 4 | 1143¼ | 113 | 113 | — ½ |
| 27 | 22 | Bigelow-Sanford | 1 | 26½ | 25 | 25 | Mar15 |
| 22⅛ | 17½ | Black&Decker (1) | 2 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | Mar15 |
| 17¾ | 13 | Blaw-Knox | 10 | 14 | 13¾ | 13⅞ | — ¼ |
| 34¾ | 24¼ | Boeing Airplane | 19 | 28⅞ | 28⅜ | 28½ | — ¼ |
| 28½ | 22¼ | Bohn Al & Br (¼g) | 3 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | + ½ |
| 19⅜ | 12½ | Bond Stores (.80) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ¾ |
| 21⅜ | 16½ | Borden Co (.30g) | 28 | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 20½ | |
| 32 | 23⅜ | Borg-Warner (¾g) | *19 | 30¼ | 29¾ | 30 | — ¼ |
| 2¾ | 2 | Boston & Maine | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 27 | 24 | Bower Roll B (2) | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ⅝ |
| 7¾ | 6 | Brewing Corp (.30g) | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 15⅞ | 11½ | Bridgeport Brass | 2 | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13¾ | + ⅜ |
| 31⅞ | 22½ | Briggs Mfg (¼g) | *19 | 26½ | 25¾ | 26¼ | — ¼ |
| 39½ | 34½ | Briggs & Strat (3) | 2 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38¼ | |
| 47 | 43 | Bristol-Myers (2.40) | 3 | 46 | 45½ | 46 | |
| 2 | 1⅜ | Bklyn & Qu Trans | 2 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Mar14 |
| 10 | 8 | Bklyn & Q Trans pf | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | Mar15 |
| 13⅞ | 10⅞ | Bklyn-Man Tr | 6 | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10⅞ | |
| 43½ | 31⅛ | Bklyn-M Tr pf | 1 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | Mar15 |
| 19⅜ | 15⅞ | Bklyn Un Gas | 4 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| 35 | 31½ | Brown Shoe (1½g) | 2 | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | Mar15 |
| 14½ | 10¾ | Br'wick-Balke (¼g) | 24 | 14⅞ | 13½ | 14⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 13⅛ | 10 | Bucyrus-Erie | 8 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 6 | Budd Mfg | 6 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | |
| 5⅜ | 4¼ | Budd Wheel | 4 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | — ¼ |
| 30 | 23¼ | Bullard Co | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| 34¼ | 24⅞ | Bulova Watch (2) | 5 | 31½ | 31 | 31⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 15⅜ | 12¾ | Burling Mills (1) | 2 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | — ¼ |
| 18⅜ | 15⅞ | Burr Ad Mach (.20g) | 12 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16 | — ¼ |
| 2⅜ | 1¾ | Bush Terminal | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Mar13 |
| 9½ | 7¼ | Butler Bros (.15g) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 19½ | Butler Bros pf (1½) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | — ¼ |
| 4¾ | 3⅛ | Butte Cop & Zinc | 3 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 13¼ | 9 | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Mar14 |
| 17⅞ | 14½ | Byron Jackson (¾g) | 2 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | Mar15 |
| **C** | | | | | | | |
| 19⅝ | 15¾ | Calif Packing | 14 | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18¾ | + ⅜ |
| 49¾ | 48½ | Calif Pack pf (2½) | 1 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | Mar 1 |
| 2⅜ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 8⅜ | 6¼ | Calumet & Hec | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 14 | Campbell Wyant | 4 | 16 | 15½ | 15½ | Mar15 |
| 9⅜ | 6¼ | Can Dry G Ale | 6 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | |
| 8⅜ | 6¼ | Canad Pacific | 30 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 34½ | 30⅛ | Cannon Mills (½g) | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | Mar11 |
| 7⅜ | 6¼ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Mar15 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅞ | Carpenter Stl (.15g) | 1 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | Mar15 |
| 3¾ | 1½ | Carriers&Gn (.075g) | 2 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 3⅞ | 3⅛ | Case (JI) Co (5e) | 3 | 88 | 88 | 88 | |
| 55 | 42 | Caterpil Tractor (2) | 5 | 52½ | 51¾ | 52½ | + ½ |
| 107⅛ | 105⅜ | Caterp Tractor pf (5) | 1 | 105¾ | 105¼ | 105¾ | Mar15 |
| 24⅜ | 17⅝ | Celanese Corp | 23 | 22⅝ | 21⅛ | 22⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 94 | 89 | Celanese pr pf (7) | 1 | 93½ | 93 | 93 | Mar10 |
| 19⅛ | 14¼ | Celotex Corp | 8 | 17¼ | 16½ | 17⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 22½ | 19½ | Cent Aguirre (1½) | 1 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3¾ | Cent Foundry | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 7 | Cent R R N J | 3 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Mar13 |
| 5½ | 4⅜ | Cent Violeta Sugar | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | Mar15 |
| 5½ | 4½ | Century Rib M | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Mar11 |
| 52⅞ | 39½ | Cerro de Pas (1g) | 6 | 41¼ | 41¾ | 41 | +1 |
| 13 | 9⅜ | Certain-teed Prod | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | + ¼ |
| 30 | 23½ | Champ Pap & F | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | Mar14 |
| 11 | 8 | Checker Cab | 1 | 9½ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | Mar15 |
| 40⅛ | 31⅞ | Ches & Ohio (2) | 23 | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37¼ | |
| 90 | 86 | Ches & Oh pf (4) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | |
| 25½ | 19⅜ | Ches Corp (.85g) | 3 | 24 | 23½ | 24 | + ⅛ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | ⅜ | | ⅜ | Mar14 |
| 3¾ | 2½ | Chi & E Ill pf | 4 | 2¾ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | Mar15 |
| 1 | ⅝ | Chi & N West | 2 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 3½ | ½ | Chi & N West pf | 2 | 2½ | ½ | ½ | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Great West | 3 | ⅜ | ⅛ | ⅜ | Mar14 |
| 3⅞ | 2½ | Chi Great W pf | 10 | 2⅝ | ⅝ | 2⅝ | — ¼ |
| 13½ | 11 | Chi Mail Order (¼g) | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| ½ | ⅜ | Chi M St P & P | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Chi M St P & P pf | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Mar15 |
| 20¼ | 15 | Chi Pneu Tool | 5 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | — ¼ |
| 38⅞ | 34½ | Chi Pn T cv pf (3) | 3 | 38⅞ | 38½ | 38½ | Mar14 |
| 48⅛ | 45½ | Chi Pn T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | Mar13 |
| ¾ | ½ | Chi Rock Is & Pac | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Mar 1 |
| 1½ | ⅞ | C R I & Pac 6% pf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Mar15 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | C R I & Pac 7% pf | 2 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 9⅜ | 8½ | Chi Yellow Cab (1) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Mar15 |
| 14⅜ | 12 | Chick Cot Oil | 4 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| 3 | 1½ | Third Avenue Ry | 4 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | Mar14 |
| 3⅞ | 3⅜ | Thompson (JR) | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 28¼ | 20½ | Thompson Prod (½g) | 6 | 27 | 26 | 26 | Mar15 |
| 3¾ | 2½ | Thompson-Starrett | 5 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ¼ |
| 15½ | 11½ | Thompson-Star pf | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | Mar15 |
| 14¼ | 12¼ | Tide-Water A (1) | 16 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | — ¼ |
| 96 | 94 | Tide-Water pf (4½) | 2 | 94 | 94 | 94 | Mar15 |
| 18⅜ | 13½ | Timken-Det Ax | 5 | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15⅜ | — ¼ |
| 54¼ | 43¾ | Timken Roll B (¼g) | 13 | 49½ | 49¼ | 49¼ | — ½ |
| 7¾ | 6¼ | Transamerica (⅜) | 25 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 10⅜ | 7¼ | Trans & West Air | 15 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 8 | Transue & Will | 11 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | Mar15 |
| 4 | 3 | Tri-Cont Corp | 4 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| 88 | 83 | Tri-Cont pf (6) | 3 | 86 | 83 | 83 | Mar15 |
| 4⅞ | 4 | Truax-Traer C | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Mar15 |
| 13⅜ | 10 | Truscon Steel | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Mar 8 |
| 26¼ | 21 | Twent C Fox P (1½g) | 26 | 22 | 21¼ | 22 | + ¼ |
| 34¼ | 31¼ | Twent C-F F pf (1½) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | Mar14 |
| 3½ | 3 | Twin City Rapid Tr | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 12½ | 8¾ | Twin Coach | 2 | 10⅜ | 10½ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| **U** | | | | | | | |
| 4¾ | 3¼ | Ulen & Co | 2 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| 66 | 57 | Underwood-E (1½g) | 3 | 58 | 58 | 58 | —1 |
| 12⅛ | 9⅜ | Union Bag & P | 14 | 10⅜ | 10½ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 90½ | 81⅛ | Union Carb. (.90g) | 21 | 85¾ | 85 | 85 | — ⅜ |
| 19⅜ | 18¼ | Union Oil Cal (1.20) | 2 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| 104 | 88¼ | Union Pacific (6) | 2 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 89 | 81 | Union Pacific pf (4) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | +1 |
| 23⅜ | 21 | Union T Car (1.20) | 2 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | — ¼ |
| 13½ | 9½ | United Air Lines | 19 | 12¼ | 11⅜ | 12¼ | + ⅜ |
| 42⅜ | 33⅜ | United Aire (1¼e) | 65 | 38¾ | 38 | 38 | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 13⅞ | United Biso (½g) | 5 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | Mar10 |
| 65¾ | 54 | United Carbon (3) | 5 | 63⅜ | 62 | 62 | Mar15 |
| 20 | 15¼ | Unit Carr P (.20g) | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Mar15 |
| 3¾ | 2⅞ | United Corp | 8 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | |
| 39¼ | 31½ | United Cp pf (¾k) | 6 | 37½ | 36⅜ | 37½ | — ¼ |
| 7⅛ | 4¾ | United Drug | 77 | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 7⅛ | + ¼ |
| 8¾ | 5½ | United Dyewood | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 6⅜ | 4⅜ | United Elec Coal | 5 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 33¼ | 30 | United E & P (½g) | 5 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | Mar14 |
| 78⅞ | 63 | Unit Fruit (4) | 5 | 76½ | 76¼ | 76¼ | —1¼ |
| 13⅜ | 11⅝ | United Gas Imp (1) | 29 | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 115¼ | 111⅜ | United Gas I pf (5) | 1 | 113⅛ | 113½ | 113⅛ | Mar14 |
| 10⅜ | 7¼ | Unit Mer & Mfr | 4 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 5¼ | United Paperboard | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ¼ |

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Chain Store Sales In February Rise 6½ P C Over 1938

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—During the month of February chain store sales volume continued to rise, according to a survey by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains to report had an aggregate February volume of $194,670,797, an increase of $11,922,719 or 6.5 per cent over the same month a year ago. For the two months ended February 28 these same chains had sales totaling $384,249,419, which compares with sales of $365,520,397, an increase of $18,729,022 or 5.1 per cent over the same period a year ago.

**Sales Above 1937**

These figures compare favorably with February, 1937, when the sales volume of the same chains was $188,624,191 and $375,181,828 for the same two months period in the year. The following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for February and for the two months arranged in groups:

| | Feb., 1939 | Feb., 1938 |
|---|---|---|
| Mail order | $64,170,061 | $56,178,403 |
| Variety | 65,996,963 | 63,121,757 |
| Grocery | 50,050,964 | 49,442,822 |
| Drug | 7,982,605 | 7,590,016 |
| Shoe | 3,206,037 | 3,152,260 |
| Apparel | 3,264,167 | 3,262,820 |
| | $194,670,797 | $182,748,078 |

The showing made by the chain stores last month was the best monthly sales increase percentagewise since September, 1937. While the Pacific Coast and Middle West reported the greatest improvement, the North Eastern states still appeared to lag behind.

Similarly, department store February sales, which still show a 2 per cent decrease as a group over February a year ago, ranged from 4 per cent increases in Atlanta and San Francisco to 6 and 7 per cent decreases in New York City and Philadelphia.

There is a definite hardening of commodity prices. Higher dollar sales without an increase in the volume of merchandise being handled is being reported in some lines. Since the chains included herein cover a wide range of merchandise, their showing may be regarded as being a fairly comprehensive trend in the retail field as a whole.

**Mail Order Sales Up**

The mail order division led all the other groups fast month with an increase of 14.2 per cent from February in 1938. This was their best monthly increase since June, 1937.

The drug chains reported a rise of 5.2 per cent in sales volume for last month over the same month of 1938.

The variety division had an increase of 4.5 per cent in February 1939, above the like period the previous year.

The shoe group reported an increase of 1.7 per cent last month over February of 1938.

The grocery division reported an increase last month of 1.2 per cent above the same period last year.

The apparel chains reported the smallest increase with a rise of 0.04 per cent for February over the same month in 1938.

## Wheat, Corn Prices At New Low Levels

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP)—Wheat and corn prices declined about a cent a bushel today to new low levels for the season. Corn was the lowest in five years.

Liquidation by holders uncovered some stop loss selling which accentuated the decline. Weakness at Liverpool largely because of lowered freight rates on Argentine grain and favorable crop reports from the domestic southwest were trade factors.

Wheat closed ½-⅞ lower than yesterday, May 67-67⅛, July 67⅛-¼; corn ½-⅞ down, May 47-47⅛, July 48¾-⅞; oats ⅛-¼ lower.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London—Prices were marked down sharply in the stock market as the "city" continued sensitive to central European political gales. Liquidation was not aggressive—quotations were marked down largely as a precautionary measure—and signs of resistance developed near the finish. Industrials were broadly weak and kaffirs led the retreat among commodity issues. British funds recovered a little from extreme lows and transatlantics steadied near early lows.

Paris—Share prices in the Bourse sagged today under comparatively light liquidation. The market made a modest comeback at the finish. Rentes dropped 1.75 to 2.55 francs and Bank of France lost 375 francs. Suez Canal closed 490 francs off.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed ⅜ to ½ penny lower today under realizing sales. Buyers were cautious as they awaited final outcome of German absorption of Czecho-Slovakia. Cotton futures ended 5 to 10 points down under general liquidation and hedging.

**Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.**

NEW YORK (AP)—The Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. for 1938 showed net income of $309,658, equal to 96 cents a share on the common stock, against net income of $1,503,825, equal to $4.67 a share, in 1937. Ben F. Hopkins, President, estimated profit for the first quarter of 1939 would exceed total 1938 net income.

**Canadian Nickel Output Off**

NEW YORK (AP)—Output of nickel in Canada in December totaled 16,618 010 pounds compared with 19,700,077 in December, 1937, while production during 1938 amounted to 210,264,847 pounds against 224,905,046 in 1937.

**Empire Sheet & Tin Plate Co.**

MANSFIELD, Ohio (AP)—The Empire Sheet & Tin Plate Company showed a net loss of $423,978 last year, compared with a $243,415 profit in 1937, President James M. Hill reported.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

**United States Government Bonds**
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s 43-41 Mch | 106.20 | 106.20 | 106.20 |
| 2 3¼s 41 | 107.5 | 107.5 | 107.5 |
| 1 3¼s 47-43 | 110.24 | 110.24 | 110.24 |
| 2 3¼s 45-43 | 110.22 | 110.22 | 110.22 |
| 5 2¾s 47-45 | 108.28 | 108.28 | 108.28 |
| 3 2½s 45 | 107.29 | 107.29 | 107.29 |
| 3 3¼s 49-46 | 111.1 | 111.1 | 111.1 |
| 5 4¼s 52-47 | 120.16 | 120.16 | 120.16 |
| 1 2s 47 | 103.29 | 103.29 | 103.29 |
| 1 2½s 53-49 | 104.16 | 104.16 | 104.16 |
| 15 2½s 52-50 | 104.20 | 104.20 | 104.20 |
| 11 2¾s 54-51 | 103.11 | 106.11 | 106.11 |
| 8 2¾s 60-55 | 106.20 | 106.19 | 106.20 |
| 7 2¾s 59-56 | 105.11 | 105.10 | 105.10 |
| 8 2¾s 65-60 | 104.15 | 104.10 | 104.10 |

**Federal Farm Mortgage**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 3s 47-42 | 106.20 | 106.20 | 106.20 |
| 8 3¼s 64-44 | 108.24 | 108.24 | 108.24 |
| 6 3s 49-44 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st | 104⅛ | 104 | 104 |
| 10 Alleghany cv 5s 44 | 84¾ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 31 Alleghany 5s 50 st | 37 | 36½ | 37 |
| 5 Allied Strs 4½s 50 | 99¾ | 99⅜ | 99¾ |
| 9 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 111⅞ | 111½ | 111¾ |
| 12 Am & For P5s2030 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 7 AmIGChem cv 5½s 49 | 103⅜ | 103 | 103⅜ |
| 14 Am T&T 5½s 43 | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | 111⅞ |
| 5 Am T&T 3¼s 66 | 107⅛ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 2 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 108 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 22 Anaconda Cp 4½s'50 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 10 Ang C Nitra deb '67 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 3 Ann Arbor 4s'95 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 2 Arm Del 4s'57 | 99 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 11 Arm Oel 4s'55 | 99¾ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| 15 AT&SF 4s'95 | 108⅞ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55 | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| 3 AT&SF cv 4½s'48 | 102½ | 102⅜ | 102½ |
| 4 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Atl & Cha AL 5s'44 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 1 A C Line 1st 4s'52 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48 | 42½ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 6 Atl Gu&WI 5s'59 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 2 B&O rfg 6s'95 | 23⅜ | 22¾ | 23¾ |
| 7 B&O 1st 5s'48 | 59¾ | 58¼ | 59¾ |
| 20 B&O rfg 5s'95 | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22⅝ |
| 2 B & O 5s'96 F | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ |
| 6 F 5s'96 F ct | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ |
| 4 B&O 5s 2000 D | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 10 B&O 5s 200 D ct | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ |
| 30 B&O cv 4½s'60 | 13½ | 12¾ | 13½ |
| 1 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 25 B&O 4s'48 | 59 | 57¾ | 59 |
| 1 B&O s PLE&WV '41 ct | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 4 B&O 5s S W '50 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 1 B&O 5s S W '50 ct | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 5 B&O 4s T C '59 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 9 Beth Stl 3¾s'66 | 103⅞ | 103¾ | 103⅞ |
| 27 Beth Stl 3½s'52 | 101 | 100⅝ | 101 |
| 2 Boston&Me 5s'67 | 33½ | 33 | 33½ |
| 1 Boston&Me 5s'68 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 2 Bkly City RR 5s'41 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 3 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66 | 108½ | 108 | 108 |
| 29 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 | 77½ | 76¾ | 77½ |
| 6 Bkly U Gas 5s'45 | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ |
| 8 Bkly U Gas 5s'50 | 84¼ | 83¼ | 84 |
| 3 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 Buf R&P 4½s'57 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 1 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 1 Bur C R&No 5s'34 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 22 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66 | 98⅝ | 98¼ | 98⅜ |
| 7 Can Sou 5s '62 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 10 Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 119¾ | 119⅝ | 119⅝ |
| 2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly | 115⅜ | 115⅜ | 115⅜ |
| 2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55 | 118⅜ | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ |
| 3 Can Pac 5s '54 | 99 | 98¾ | 99 |
| 4 Can Pac 4½s'60 | 93¾ | 93⅝ | 93¾ |
| 6 Can Pac 4s perp | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 5 Caro C&O 6s '52 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 5 Carriers&Gens 5s '50 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 10 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51 | 104⅜ | 104⅛ | 104⅜ |
| 4 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 60 | 59½ | 60 |
| 8 Ces Pac 1st 4s '49 | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 1 Ces Pac 1st 4s '49 reg | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 | 23? | 23⅛ | 23⅜ |
| 8 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 83½ | 83 | 83 |
| 10 ChampionP&F 4¾s'50 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 C&O 4½s '92 reg | 121⅜ | 121⅜ | 121⅜ |
| 16 C&O 3½s '96D | 99⅜ | 99 | 99⅜ |
| 8 C&O rfg 3½s '96E | 99¼ | 98¾ | 99¼ |
| 5 C&O Craig Val 5s '40 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 4 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 12 CB&Q ill 4s '49 | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 |
| 3 Chi&E Ill 6s '34 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18½ |
| 11 Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20½ |
| 11 CMSP&Pac 5s '75 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 10 CMSP&P 5s 2000 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 4 Chi & NW 3½s '87 | 12 | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 4 CRI & P 4½s '52A | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ |
| 2 C R I & P 4s '88 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 4 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 38 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 9 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 11 Chi & W Ind 4s '52 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 10 Cin Un Term 3½s '71 | 109 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 2 CinUn Term 5s '57 C | 105.15-32 | 105.15-32 | 105.15-32 |
| 2 Clev Un Term 5½s '73 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73 | 84 | 83 | 83 |
| 27 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C | 77 | 76 | 76½ |
| 3 Col F & I 5s '70 | 65 | 64⅞ | 65 |
| 13 Col & So 4½s '80 | 44⅛ | 43½ | 44⅛ |
| 14 Columbia G 5s '52 May | 101¾ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 24 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 102 | 101⅝ | 101¾ |
| 2 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 5 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Com'l Cred 3½s '42 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68 | 109¼ | 109 | 109¼ |
| 68 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58 | 110⅜ | 110 | 110⅜ |
| 1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 10 Con Edis 3½s '48 | 106¾ | 106½ | 106¾ |
| 6 Con Edis 3s'58 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 2 Con Edis 3½s'56 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 3 Con Oil cv 3½s'51 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 3 Consum Pow 3½s'70 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 5 Consum Pow 3¼s'66 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Contain'r 5s'43 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 3 Continent Oil 2¾s'48 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 6 Crane Co 3½s'51 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 8 Crown Cork 4s'50 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 13 Cuba No Rv 5½s'42 | 36⅞ | 36⅝ | 36⅞ |
| 33 Del&Hud 1st 4s'43 | 67⅛ | 66 | 67⅛ |
| 2 D&R G West 5s'55 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 2 D&R G West 5s'78 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 3 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 2 E TenV&G cn 5s'56 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 1 East'n Ry Minn 4s'48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 3 Erie rfg 5s'67 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 6 Erie rfg 5s'75 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 6 Erie cv 4s'53 A | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 4 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 7 Firestone T&R 3½s'48 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 26 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46 | 104 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 14 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51 | 106¼ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 Ga Car & Nor 6s'34 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 8 Goodrich 4¼s'56 | 100⅜ | 100 | 100⅜ |
| 1 Goodrich 6s '45 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 1 Gt Nor Rg 5½s '52 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 4 Gt Nor 4½s '76D | 88 | 87 | 87 |
| 6 Gt Nor 1st 4s '61 | 105⅛ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 42 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 101½ | 101⅛ | 101¼ |
| 7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 92 | 91½ | 92 |
| 2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 1 G Bay & W deb B | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 2 Hocky V 4½s '99 | 120⅜ | 120⅜ | 120⅜ |
| 1 Housatonic 5s '37 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 5 Hous OilTex 5½s '40 | 101¾ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 49¼ | 49 | 49¼ |
| 1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 1 Ill Cen 4s '53 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 33 Ill Cen 3¾s'66 | 52⅝ | 52 | 52⅜ |
| 20 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A | 57⅜ | 57 | 57⅜ |
| 2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 2 Ill Steel 4½s '40 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 5 Indus Rayon 4½s '48 | 96¾ | 96½ | 96¾ |
| 2 Interb R Tr 7s '32 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 3 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 | 67 | 66½ | 67 |
| 4 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ |
| 12 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 85⅜ | 84 | 85 |
| 2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41 | 58 | 57½ | 58 |
| 12 Int Paper 6s '55 | 92½ | 91⅞ | 92½ |
| 2 Int Rys CA 6½s '47 | 94 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 1 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 34 Int T&T 5s '55 | 71¾ | 70¾ | 71¾ |
| 9 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 5 K C South 5s '50 | 69¼ | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| 9 K C South 3s '50 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 1 K C Term 4s '60 | 108⅜ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 11 Kans G&E 4½s '80 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 Keith rB F) 6s '46 | 99½ | 99 | 99½ |
| 6 Koppers Co 4s '51 | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102⅝ |
| 5 Kresge Found 3½s '47 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 11 Lac Gas 5½s'53 | 55½ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ |
| 2 Lac Gas 5s5 '39 | 85 | 84½ | 85 |
| 10 LE&West 3s '47 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 7 Lautaro Nit Inc '75 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 9 Leh Val H Term 5s '54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| 5 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 18½ | 18 | 18 |
| 1 Liggett & M 5s '51 | 128½ | 128½ | 128½ |
| 1 Liquid Carb 4½s'51 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 5 Loews 3½s'46 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 6 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69 | 88½ | 88⅜ | 88½ |
| 14 LouisJeff Bdge 4s'45 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 8 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 93 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| 5 Louis & N un 4s '40 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 8 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 13 Louis & N 3s 2003 | 85½ | 85 | 85 |
| 1 LouisvNSo Jt M 4s '52 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 6 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66 | 109¾ | 109½ | 109¾ |
| 13 Manati Sug 4s '57 | 29¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 10 Manhat Ry 4s '90 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 8 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 3 Marion St Shov 6s '47 | 82 | 81½ | 81½ |
| 1 McCrory Strs 5s '51 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Met Ed 4½s'68 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 2 Mich Cen 4s '40 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 4 Midland Pac 5s '43 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ |
| 7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 |
| 5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 3 M-K-T 4½s '78 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 45⅛ | 45 | 45 |
| 2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B | 27 | 26½ | 26½ |
| 23 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49 | 3⅞ | 3 | 3 |
| 4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 4 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 2 Monongah Ry 4s '60 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 13 MonWPaPubSv 6s '65 | 105½ | 105¼ | 105½ |
| 11 Mont Pow 3¾s'66 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 7 Mor&EssexJt4½s2000 | 52 | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 1 Mount St T&T3½s '68 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 2 Nash Cha&St L 4s '78 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 14 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww | 104⅞ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45 | 104 13-32 | 104 13-32 | 104 13-32 |
| 2 Nat Gypsum 4½s '50 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 NtRRMex4½s26asd | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 5 N Eng RR 6s '45 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 1 NEngT&T 4½s61B | 126½ | 126½ | 126½ |
| 5 N O Pu Sv 5s52A | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 1

Commerce and Finance

# SEC Sets Face Against Loosening Stock Trading Restrictions

Business and Industry

## Cities in South Build Plants To Attract Industry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NATCHEZ, Miss.—This city, one of the richest cotton centers in the romantic days of the old South and still known for its historic and picturesque mansions, has gained a new niche for itself as an industrial center. The opening of an automobile tire factory on March 1, built by the city itself, marked the latest development, a significant one in the state's program to balance agriculture with industry.

**City Bond Issue**

Construction of the new Natchez factory, warehouse, and offices was financed by a $300,000 municipal bond issue and the plant leased to a private manufacturer. The city also provided water, sewage, and road facilities. The corporation leasing the factory agreed to install at least $500,000 worth of equipment, insure the plant, and keep it in good repair. At the end of the lease period it may purchase the plant, which then goes on the tax rolls.

Greatest compensation for Natchez is the promise of a $2,500,000 pay roll for the five-year period, exclusive of executive salaries, with the proviso for a 10 per cent payment to the city on any deficiencies in the pay roll. The plant will also supply the city with tires for city-owned automobiles.

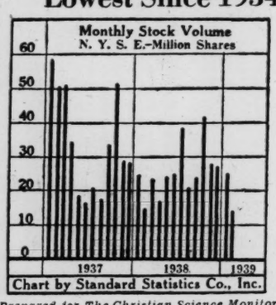
Although cities in other states have within recent years offered tax exemptions and other inducements to industry, the officials of the International City Manager's Association point out that Mississippi cities are the first authorized to finance directly. Since 1936 eight cities have voted bonds totalling $542,000 for this purpose.

**Financing Regulated**

The financing is regulated by the Mississippi Industrial Commission, which has the power to investigate the financial standing, labor record, and public policy of each industry seeking the cities' aid and to refuse it when necessary. After a project is sanctioned by the commission 20 per cent of the local electors must sign the petition and two-thirds of the voters approve the bond issue.

The tire factory is Natchez' second venture under the program. A garment factory built with funds raised by popular subscription has been in operation for a year and a half and now employs 300 workers. Other Mississippi cities that have voted new industrial plants include Amory, Durant, Grenada, Newton, Terry, Union, and Winona.

## Monthly Stock Sales Lowest Since 1934




*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

Sales of stock on the New York Stock Exchange in February totaled only 13,873,000 shares against 14,530,000 a year earlier. The more recent figure is the lowest since September, 1934, when 12,636,000 shares were traded.

## Carloadings Down 1.2 P. C. in Week; 6.3 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 591,691 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 11.

This was a decrease of 7,000 cars, or 1.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 34,961, or 6.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 152,808, or 20.5 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

| | This week | —Decr from— Last week | A year ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous freight | 239,117 | †5,795 | †22,200 |
| Less-than-carlot mdse | 152,422 | 998 | †1,728 |
| Coal | 118,314 | 10,815 | †13,040 |
| Grain and grain prod | 31,211 | 1,133 | 218 |
| Livestock | 10,175 | †538 | 779 |
| Forest products | 25,927 | †1,481 | 1,686 |
| Ore | 7,559 | 1,420 | 1,163 |
| Coke | 6,966 | 448 | †1,839 |

†Increase.

## Texas Corp. 1938 Net $2.13 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Texas Corp., oil company, for the year 1938, reported consolidated net income of $23,139,030 after charges, equal to $2.13 a common share, against $54,574,319 or $5.02 a share in 1937.

W. S. S. Rodgers, President, attributed the drop in 1938 earnings to "declining gasoline prices, which continued the downward trend started in the last quarter of 1937 and throughout 1938 were below parity with crude oil prices."

## Bureau Predicts Above-Seasonal Rise in Business

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—A somewhat greater than seasonal rise in business activity, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said today, may be expected this spring and this summer.

In its current demand and price situation report, the Bureau said an anticipated further increase in building operations and some additional increase in Government expenditures should furnish the stimulus for the upturn.

It added, however, that it seemed unlikely that there would be any marked increase in the total volume of industrial production.

"The critical time will come," the report said, "when the impetus furnished by these factors is reduced."

The Bureau said failure of private capital to increase its investment might lead to another recession in the latter part of this year or the first part of 1940.

"On the other hand, if private expenditures for producers' or capital goods gradually increase, the anticipated spring and summer rise could be the forerunner of a period of gradual improvement extending into 1940 at least."

The report added that if "capital expenditures respond to changes in business conditions in the future as they have in the past, there is some basis for expecting that the pickup in such expenditures in response to the encouraging developments since last summer will be sufficient to offset the prospective decrease in Government expenditures and possible slowing down of some types of building construction in the latter part of 1939."

The Bureau said industrial production now appears to be more or less in balance with prevailing consumption. It also stated that it anticipated a period of stable commodity prices, labor conditions and other factors affecting forward buying, as well as a moderate improvement in the domestic demand for farm products.

## Georgia Kills Plan To Change Store Tax

ATLANTA (AP) — The Georgia Senate killed a House-approved measure to tax chain stores on a sliding scale from $10 to $750 per unit, according to the chain's size.

In rejecting the bill, 30-15, the Senate killed any chance of altering at this session the State's present chain tax which ranges from $2 to $200.

## FHA Head Afraid of Monopoly By Building and Loan Societies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stewart McDonald, administrator, told a congressional committee that curtailment of the Housing Administration's authority to insure mortgages on existing dwellings would give building and loan societies a "monopoly" in that field and have a "deflationary effect" on the value of 10,000,000 homes.

Urging favorable action by the House Banking and Currency Committee on a bill to increase from $3,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000 the amount of insured mortgages the FHA may have outstanding at any one time and to continue its authority to make loans on existing dwellings, McDonald said:

**Sees Building and Loan Monopoly**

"For the FHA now to discontinue existing construction would in effect give a monopoly to the building and loan societies in financing existing construction, because the people have been taught to avoid the old-style short-term first, second and third mortgages which were so largely responsible for the crash, and for the necessity of organizing the HOLC, and resulted in the Government being compelled to advance three billions of dollars.

"I am sure the net result would be to produce a deflationary effect upon all existing owner-occupied homes of which there are about 10,000,000 at the present time; for the very good reason that these homes would be deprived of approximately 90 per cent of the available potential mortgage funds, as far as the high percentage FHA type of mortgage is concerned."

**Says Employment Helped**

Apparently replying to a suggestion made before the Committee yesterday by Chairman John H. Fahey of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation that the FHA should lay more emphasis on creating employment, Mr. McDonald said:

"The statement has been made here that for the FHA to continue financing existing construction adds nothing in the way of re-employment.

"That the reverse of this is decidedly true is shown by the result of a careful survey which we have recently made indicating that 62 per cent of all existing homes insured by the FHA have, in order to meet the FHA requirements, been modernized and repaired in substantial amounts. . . .

"It is . . . my considered opinion, that no permanent good can be done by encouraging new construction at the expense of existing construction and certainly it would seem to me unfortunate for Congress to discriminate now against the type of citizen who had the foresight, initiative, and courage to buy or construct a home before the FHA came into existence."

## Stocks of Copper Increase Slightly Month of February

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic refined and blister copper stocks showed a slight increase in February over the preceding month, figures prepared for the trade indicated.

Domestic stocks of refined copper at the end of February stood at 308,958 tons, compared with 301,110 at the end of January and blister stocks were 1,279 tons more than in the previous month.

World stocks of refined metal totaled 493,114 tons on the same date, against 480,059 tons a month earlier. World blister stocks, however, showed a decline of 911 tons.

World apparent consumption was stated to be 149,598 tons, against 150,589 tons in January. Consumption in the United States totaled 48,067 tons, compared with 51,059 tons a month earlier. World crude production amounted to 161,742 tons against 175,950 in January, while domestic crude production aggregated 60,504 tons, compared with 69,048 in January.

There was exported from the United States in the month 3,310 tons, compared with 3,768 tons in January.

Metal men said that the current domestic copper statistical position is better than the February figures indicate, for recent production curtailment came too late to be fully reflected in the February statement.

## Power Production 11 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electric power in the United States during the week ended March 11 totaled 2,237,935,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of .3 of 1 per cent from 2,244,014,000 in the preceding week but 11.1 per cent ahead of 2,014,729,000 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute announced.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported by the Institute as follows: New England 13.1, Middle Atlantic 9.2, Central Industrial 13.8, West Central 4, Southern States 7.3, Rocky Mountain 10.2, Pacific Coast 9.9.

## New Life Insurance Sales Drop 3.2 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance written by 40 United States' companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding totaled $570,448,000 in February, a decrease of 3.2 per cent from the $589,407,000 for February, 1938, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

For the first two months of the year the total new business of the companies was $1,300,402,000 compared with $1,178,572,000 in 1938, an increase of 10.3 per cent.

## Says Nat'l Steel In Best Position Since Formation

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The report of E. T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, sent to stockholders, asserted that the $207,000,000 organization was in "the most satisfactory position" since its formation in 1929.

Mr. Weir, who is in Hawaii, pointed out the concern was the only major steel producer to report net earnings in the depression. He said working capital of $37,537,433 on Dec. 31, 1938, was $3,375,138 more than at the end of 1937.

In 1938 improvements costing $7,930,971 were financed from working capital, making an addition of $65,000,000 to property and equipment in four years. Net earnings last year have been reported as $6,661,651, or $3.03 a share, on the capital stock. Dividends paid were $1, requiring $2,198,797.

The report said the company was enlarging and improving structural mill and other finishing facilities in Weirton, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio, at a cost of $5,200,000. It called attention to the fact that taxes for the year amounted to $5,162,695, equal to $2.35 on each share of outstanding capital stock, or a payment of $292.95 for each employee.

Blaming the unsatisfactory volume of business last year, Mr. Weir said pay rolls declined to $27,608,885 from $39,254,006 paid in salaries and wages in 1937, while the average number of employees dropped to 17,623 from 19,983. The annual wage payment to each employee was $1,566.64.

## Gen. Motors Sales Overseas Up 9.9 P. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets during February totaled 33,330 units, representing an increase of 9.9 per cent over sales in February of last year.

In the first two months of 1939 sales of 64,208 units represented an increase of 6.7 per cent over sales in the first two months of 1938.

For the 12 months through February, 1939, sales totaled 358,206 units a decrease of 3.0 per cent from the volume in the 12 months ended Feb 28, 1938.

These figures include the products of the Corporation's American, Canadian, English, and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

## Scott Paper Co.'s Bookings In 1939 Exceed Capacity

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Orders booked by the Scott Paper Company of Chester Pa., during January and February, continued at the same high level that obtained during 1938 and were considerably in excess of the company's ability to produce, Thomas B. McCabe, President, stated on releasing the Stockholders News to shareholders of the company.

"The $2,500,000 Chester plant expansion program announced in August, 1938, is rapidly nearing completion and production interruptions to the other equipment and the abnormally high costs incident to this program are being gradually reduced," he said. "Plant operations are being maintained on a regular 24-hour, seven-day -week basis as in 1938, when the company reached a new high level in sales, earnings, and production."

## Crane Co. Net $1.97 Share On Preferred Stock

CHICAGO (AP)—Crane Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income for 1938 of $380,697, equal to $1.97 a share on the outstanding 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock. No dividend was paid during the year on the common stock.

The net income compared with $9,765,126, in 1937, which was equal to earnings of $3.63 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends.

Charles B. Nolte, President, commenting upon the annual report said the year 1938 was a difficult one for the company and for the industry. "Demand for valves, fitting and piping in particular was much smaller than in 1937," he said.

Sales for 1938 were $74,307,090, or 25 per cent below 1937.

## Douglas Labels Exchange Plan On Trading 'Phoney'

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Sharply criticizing the recommendation of 16 exchanges for relaxation of federal regulation, SEC Chairman William O. Douglas tonight brought momentarily to a close the era of good feeling between the securities commission and the New York Stock Exchange.

He told reporters that the recommendation was "a phoney" and made it clear that the commission would fight to the last ditch to defend the status quo of present federal securities legislation.

His attack on the report of the committee of exchanges was similar in tone to his statement of November, 1937, in which he directed the New York exchange to clean house or face stricter SEC supervision.

**Calls It a Phoney**

The report was formulated by a committee headed by John Hancock, partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Lehman Brothers. It urged the commission to define more clearly the difference between what an exchange spokesman termed "good" and "bad" manipulation. It also urged simplification of reports to the SEC and more freedom of trading for corporation officials and directors.

Such steps, it said, would result in a freer flow of needed capital into the securities markets.

Before giving out a prepared statement Douglas discussed the committee's recommendations informally. His face flushed as he said:

"Just looking at the end result, if you try to measure this in terms of a program of business recovery, it's a phoney."

Immediately several reporters asked if they might quote that remark directly. "Yes," Douglas replied, "you spell phoney — 'p-h-o-n-e-y'."

The prepared statement said, in part:

"The chief proposal of this committee is a relaxation of the law against market manipulation. Stripped of its legal phraseology, this proposal would bring the pool operator back into the market. This strikes at the very heart of stock market regulations.

**Won't Legalize Manipulation**

"The Securities and Exchange Commission is unalterably opposed to any attempt to legalize manipulation in the stock market. The finding of Congress in 1934 is the conviction of the SEC today, after five years of experience with the law.

"This proposal is presented on the ground that it will aid the capital markets. The SEC is deeply concerned with the problem of maintaining a free flow of capital, from the savings of the investor through to the productive channels of industry.

"To this end the commission is vitally interested in stimulating the confidence of investors in the securities of American industry.

"But this commission cannot stand idly by, while any attempt is made to bring investors back into the market on a 1929 basis. Such a proposal would redound only to the benefit of those whose primary interest is served by an increased volume of trading—the broker to whom more trading means quicker profits, the insider, and the market rigger—not American industry nor American investors. Sound recovery cannot be had through the use of injurious stimulants.

**SEC for No Change in Policy**

"The law as it stands today has for five years been increasingly effective in protecting the stock market against manipulation. The modification suggested by the Hancock committee would weaken the law and make its enforcement exceedingly difficult.

"The present prohibition was placed in the statute by Congress as a guarantee against manipulation. To alter the provisions of the statute on this point would involve a change in national policy in respect to manipulation of our public securities markets.

"No longer would manipulation be outlawed as a matter of national policy, but the definition and prohibition of manipulation would be left to the discretion of the commission.

"Out of almost five years of administrative experience the commission finds no evidence to indicate and no reason to believe that market manipulation would be less of an abuse today than it was prior to the passage of the act.

"Weakening our safeguards against market rigging will not contribute to business recovery. On the contrary, it will serve to destroy whatever investor confidence has been built up through efforts to clean up the stock exchanges. It will not produce 'healthy buying power.'"

## Sees Dollar Devalued More If Pound Goes Below $4.40

TORONTO (CP)—Further devaluation of the United States dollar, attended automatically by an advance in the dollar value of gold, would be among the possibilities should sterling drop below $4.40 to the pound, Lawrence Dennis, New York economist said in an address to members of the Toronto Exchange and their staffs.

Dealing with developments in world economy, Mr. Dennis predicted business expansion in the United States under more careful co-operation between Government and industry, sharp increase of commodity prices over a period perhaps of years, United States support for Great Britain should she be attacked by the totalitarian countries and higher prices for stocks whether war comes or not.

Mr. Dennis said outbreak of war would undoubtedly shake the market severely but there would be quick recovery because war would send prices up generally, producing a bullish atmosphere for stocks.

**British Trade Data**

LONDON (AP)—British Board of Trade figures for February are as follows: Total imports £65,510,000; exports of British products £38,050,000; re-exports £4,720,000; total exports £42,770,000; excess of imports £22,740,000.

## Construction Gains 20 P. C. Over 1938

*By the Associated Press*

New York Engineering construction awards in the last week totaled $46,449,000, an increase of 27 per cent over the previous week, Engineering News-Record reported.

Thus far in 1939, the awards have totaled $684,165,000 a figure 20 per cent above the $568,427,000 total in the same period of 1938.

## Taft Demands End To President's Right To Issue Greenbacks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio demanded that Congress repeal immediately President Roosevelt's power to issue $3,000,000,000 worth of currency backed by silver.

In making the demand the Ohio Republican referred to a statement by the President at his press conference Tuesday. When asked about a bill to repeal this authority, Mr. Roosevelt said he saw no reason why it should be repealed because it was a useful club to have in the closet. He added the power had never been used and he did not believe it ever would.

Senator Taft told members of a Banking and Currency Sub-Committee that Mr. Roosevelt's "opposition to repeal of the emergency law of 1933 giving him power at his sole discretion to issue $3,000,000,000 of paper greenbacks with nothing at all behind them is unbelievable."

When the President referred to "this power as a useful club in his closet," Senator Taft said, "he admits he really is considering the possibility of using the club."

The Senator then went on to ask: "A club against whom? Against Congress? Against those urging a reasonable economy on the Government?"

Senator Taft said the President's remarks "would shake the confidence of everyone, and undo any good that could possibly be done by a modification of taxes."

## Tells Senate Body Return to Gold Standard Certain

WASHINGTON (AP)—A critic of Administration monetary moves predicted that the United States and other major world powers eventually would return to the gold standard.

Prof. Walter E. Spahr of New York University, representing a group of economists who urge repeal of Administration gold and silver legislation, told a Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee that all monetary history indicated that return to the gold standard was inevitable.

Senator Wagner (D-NY), supporter of Administration policies, interrupted to ask when this could be expected.

"Just as soon as the world regains a measure of political stability and economic stability," Professor Spahr replied.

Senator Wagner protested at one point that the economist was "making a political speech" in his criticism of devaluation of the gold dollar.

Senator Carter Glass (D-Va) intervened to say:

"The Government perpetrated a fraud when it issued gold certificates while there was a law on the statute books that prevented payment in gold."

Dr. Spahr agreed and added that when this country eventually returns to a gold basis with free circulation of the metal it would have to be at the present devalued level or lower.

"It's like cutting off 41 per cent of your leg," the economist said, referring to the dollar devaluation ordered by President Roosevelt in 1934. "It was an amputation that must be permanent. You have to walk around on that stump forever."

Support for Administration monetary policies was voiced by W. R. Ogg, economist for the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Ogg said farmers for several decades had wanted a "managed currency" that would provide stability for "purchasing power and debt payment."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**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

COLLEGE MAN—22; personality, vision ability; desires responsible salaried position; assured future. Write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**TAILORING**

LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY—Expert workmanship; moderate prices. Michael Marone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, milliner. 1065 Madison Av., N. Y. C. BU 8-3798.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

KATHARINE LA SHECK
Teacher of Singing
532 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Tel. GA. 2172

**WANTED TO BUY**

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

*CONNECTICUT*

**BRIDGEPORT**

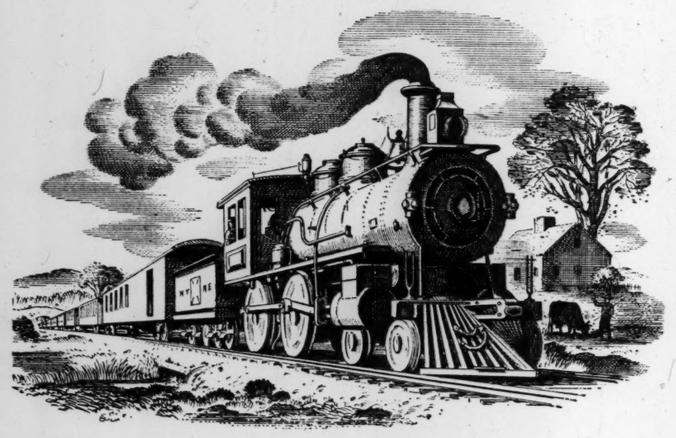
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Men's Famous Hand-Tailored*
"LANGROCK" Topcoats
Usually $55 and $65 **$39.50**
Real Harris tweeds, Scotch tweeds, Shetlands, choice imported Cameishair. We are to be exclusive distributors of "Langrock" clothes in Bridgeport.
HOWLAND'S

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds Sterling Silver
*We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry*
1134 BROAD STREET

MEIGS
*Student's New*
SPRING SUITS, $14.75
*Students' Spring Reversible*
TOPCOATS . . . $12.50


SEE NEXT PAGE

★ 1891 ★

*At three o'clock on the afternoon of March 16th, the famed White Train chuffed from the old station at the foot of Summer Street on its first Boston-New York run. This magnificent and luxurious limited, upholstered in plush, with carpets of velvet and curtains of silk, maintained the record-breaking schedule of exactly six hours from terminal to terminal. No New England train since has caused such excitement and won such admiration.*

IT was a different world in 1891 and the famed White Train is a vanished symbol of a slower moving age, when life was less complex and the successful management of property a comparatively simple matter. Between 1891 and 1939 occurred an extraordinary march of business enterprise. Electricity, the automobile, the airplane, motion pictures, chemistry in industry, radio and long distance and overseas telephone, to mention but a few, attained their present high state of development during this brief period and broadened the field of possible investments.

The selection of investments and all other matters that render the management of property so complex today can be delegated to this Company under an Agency Account or a Trust.

*Investment and Management of Property*

Agent ★ Trustee ★ Guardian ★ Executor

OLD COLONY
TRUST COMPANY
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

*Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*

*Allied with* THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

KEYSTONE
CUSTODIAN FUNDS
*Prospectus on request*
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

MARBRIDGE
PRINTERS AND DESIGNERS OF
FOLDERS
BOOKLETS
CATALOGS
ADVERTISING LITERATURE
225 VARICK ST., NEW YORK
PRINTING CO. INC.

## CONNECTICUT

### BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

FOSTER - BESSE
Clothcraft Suits
$25.00 — 2 Trousers
WE HAVE A BUDGET
10 PAYMENT PLAN

- Worcester Salt
- Rumford Baking Powder
- Bon-Ami
- Bab-O

F. W. Behrens Inc.
192 Fairfield Ave.

### GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
*of Greenwich*
We solicit your patronage

SHOES *for* CHILDREN
Our Kra-Flex and Stride Well Shoes make this a favorite place for children's shoes.
Kramers
245 Greenwich Avenue

CHURCH STREET GARAGE
General Garage Service
Gasoline and Oil
DAVID G. PEABODY, Prop.
23 CHURCH STREET Tel. 2662

The Sutton Oil Co.
*Arthur E. Sutton* *Joseph S. Hall*
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing.
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

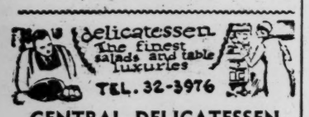
Imported Tweed Suits
at $10.95
*and All Accessories to Match*
CHANCY D'ELIA
242 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 654

Easter Greeting Cards
horton's
259 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 4384

EASTER TOYS
Bunnies and Cards
FRED A. MERRITT
24 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1050

SPRING NEEDS
*Garden Tools—Seeds and Fertilizers*
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

### HARTFORD




CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W., Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

BUY YOUR CLOTHES at
GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
and Be SATISFIED
110 Asylum Near Trumbull

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
*INSURANCE*
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

GINGERBREAD
*Plain or Frosted*
15c a loaf
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St., 536 Asylum St.

## CONNECTICUT

### HARTFORD (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wilkinson's
Hard—CANDIES—Filled
EASTER NOVELTIES
Plain—NUTS—Salted
289 Trumbull Street, Cor. Church

### MERIDEN

ROCKWELL'S
Maple Street Retail Dept.
*Choice Individual Gifts in Silver Deposited Glassware, also undecorated glass dept.*
Open daily from 10-5 o'clock—Saturdays 1-4 o'clock

1939 Cold Spot Electric Refrigerators
1939 Kenmore Electric Washers
*Now on Display*
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
28 COLONY STREET • PHONE 4120

New Spring Footwear
*for Men, Women and Children*
Emerson & Whitney
43 Colony Street Phone 340

### MIDDLETOWN

GREETING CARDS for all occasions
LENDING LIBRARY of new books
STATIONERY—letter and note sizes
Helen Bradford Hazen
113 College Street

### NEW BRITAIN

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
79 WEST MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

### NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.
COAL ★ COKE
100% Test Fuel Oils
Free Service on Heating Problems
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
8-6131 135 Temple St.

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
*"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"*
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
*Engravers*
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street, at the Taft

KILBORN BROS.
*Stationers*
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

AUTO ELECTRIC
SALES & SERVICE CO.
*Specialized Automotive Service*
Ignition—Brakes—Radiators
Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers
120 Goffe Street 8-4141

### NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
*A Mutual Savings Bank*
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

### NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

*Quality Footwear*
*Correctly Styled*
*Reasonably Priced*
Emerson and Elwood
43 North Main St., South Norwalk

## CONNECTICUT

### NORWALK (Continued)

O & B DRY GOODS
Something for every member of the family. Specializing in Children's and Infants' Wear
45 Main St., Norwalk

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

### STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shagmoor Coats
Printzess Coats
Kenmore Coats
*Exclusive with us in Stamford*
Mantell & Martin Stamford, Conn.
Mantell & Martin Port Chester, N. Y.

Shop FRANKEL'S
SPRING APPAREL for every member of the family—with convenience of a FRANKEL CHARGE ACCOUNT.
262 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
*Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning*
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

KNIT-TEX $30
America's Largest Selling Topcoat. Made by the makers of the famous Worsted-tex Suit.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.
261 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

KITCHEN CARNIVAL and HOUSEWARE EXPOSITION
Now in Progress.
Demonstrations! Refreshments! Free Samples!
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET

ABBOTT MARKERS
FOR
BIBLE and S. & H.
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., next door to Palace Theatre

G. & G.
*Shoes Repaired While You Wait*
Men's and Women's Hats Blocked
Half Soles 55c—Hats 50c
403 Main St., Stamford, Conn.
TEL. 3-0349

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

*The Store for Men and Boys*
Hartwell Delap Co.
Modern Extended 90-Day Charge Accounts
Free Parking—Free Delivery

### WALLINGFORD

Wallingford Bank & Trust Co.
*A Complete Banking Service*
DON'T FORGET OUR CHRISTMAS CLUB
102 Center Street Phone 1470

### WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Gloves For Spring
*by "Perrin"*
In suede, kid, and capeskin. A complete assortment including everything the most fastidious wearer could desire.
We are sole distributors of "Perrin" Gloves for Waterbury and vicinity.

*Beautiful Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for Easter*
Orders carefully packed and promptly delivered.
SAXE & FLOTO
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

Knox Hats STYLED FOR THE EASTER PARADE
$5.00 UP
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street

The Miller & Peck Co.
NEW SPRING HANDBAGS
in all the latest shapes and shades—dozens of styles to choose from
98c to $3.98

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 Nor. Charles Street Plaza 3732

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY

Lovely Flowers
MODERN FLOWER SHOP
EMIL NAGENGAST
Ontario and Benson St. Tel. 2-3318

WHITNEY'S
*Invite you to visit the many departments that have been modernized for more convenient shopping*
North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Be Sure to Visit the New Young Albany Shop
*Youthful Clothing in Sizes 9-17*
COTRELL AND LEONARD
472 Broadway

Madamoiselle Jeanne Rauschert
Parisian Millinery
53 Maiden Lane Tel. 3-7540

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
*Furniture—Rugs*
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

EMPIRE SHOE REBUILDERS
543 BROADWAY
A Shop of Many Services
Work done while you wait
Zippers repaired and replaced on all kinds of articles. Hats reblocked. Leather coats and baggage repaired. Shoes dyed all colors. Work called for and delivered.

### BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DRESS FOR EASTER
You'll be proud to be seen in the Easter Parade with clothes and accessories from this store because you'll know they are correct in every detail when they come from
McLEAN'S

DOUGLAS Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
*Now Showing Latest Spring Styles*

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter Cottage Cheese Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

MASTER MARKETS, INC.
40 Main St. Dial 43228-29
*Where You Can Buy Your*
Entire Food Needs
*All Under One Roof*
Nothing but the best. Where service and quality go hand in hand.

### BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

*Bronxville's Fine Stationers*
Beautiful Selection of Gifts
Novelty Party Favors
Crane's Stationer—Leather Goods
The Quill Pen
110 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 5678

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
*Cosmetics and Parfums*
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

## NEW YORK

### BRONXVILLE (Continued)

FLOWERS
*for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged*
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

*Excellent Food*
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 8 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

Complete Stock of Classical and Swing Records
*Radio Sales and Service*
91 PONDFIELD RD.

### BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Phone* GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
*At Popular Prices!*
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High Street 152 Elmwood Avenue

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt Lincoln 5410

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores—Phones Li. 7676
Office 247 Allen St.
Free Delivery Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

DELECTABLE CANDIES
60c pound
2 pounds $1
Large Variety of Party Favors
*Open Sundays*
By NAN SCHEPPY
1053 Elmwood Avenue at Bird

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

### BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY—JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter—Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

### CORTLAND

G. H. WILTSIE
Our Aim is to—
*Promote Quality Goods*
*Not Tolerate Anything but What We Can Guarantee*
*Keep Our Prices Fair*

### ELMIRA

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Inc.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
*Smart Spring Wearables at Moderate Prices*

### GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
*Plumbing Heating*
*Oil Burners*
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

EASTER is only three weeks away
Send the family's
SUITS—COATS—DRESSES
for expert dry cleaning NOW
ROBISON & SMITH
*Launderers & Cleaners*

THE PERFECT GIFT, $1.00
"Gloversville Hostesses Book of Prized Recipes"
*Compiled by*
Women's Auxiliary
Jewish Community Center
P. O. BOX 236 TEL. 2610-M

FOR TENDER, MILD CURED HAM or BACON
Try One of the Following Brands:
ALBANY PACKING CO. First Prize
SWIFT'S PREMIUM
FORST FORMOST from
SOUTH MAIN ST. CASH MARKET
Phone 2591 *Free Delivery*

The NEW
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

## NEW YORK

### GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

Gignac's
*Ladies' Better Apparel*
Gloversville, N. Y.

For EASTER It's
BARBIZON
Slips, Panties, Gowns
THE LINEN & CRAFT SHOP
83 No. Main Mildred Preston

### ITHACA

How to Own Sterling
*The Kirk Repousse*
The Original Repousse

The Beginner's Set in Kirk Repousse is $46.33. The initial payment is $9.33 and the four equal monthly payments $9.25 each.
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
*Jewelers*

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
ATWATER'S
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

*See the New 1939*
FRIGIDAIRE
*at*
ROTHSCHILD'S

Smart spring hats ready to wear—or we will remodel your old one to make it the last word!
BETH SPAULDING
202 College Avenue

GAY MODE—Full Fashioned
SILK HOSE
59c - 79c - 98c
"BEST BY TEST" NEW SPRING COLORS for your Easter Ensemble
PENNEY'S ITHACA, N. Y.

### JAMESTOWN

SPRING OPENING
*at*
NELSON'S
OF JAMESTOWN
East Second Street

*It's Spring at*
BIGELOW'S
*Jamestown's Big Store*

### KENMORE

VIOLA STEVENS
2828 Delaware Ave.
*Hats and Accessories*
Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. evenings

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

Moeloth & Hofert
*Jewelers*
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

Vassar Beauty Shop
Experts in All Branches of Beauty Culture
DE. 1033
1362 Kenmore Ave.
Next to Kenmore Floral Co.

### LARCHMONT

Ditman's
CORSET SPECIALIST
LINGERIE, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Ave., Mamaroneck

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
*Repairs on All Cars*
Vine Street At the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

*Long Island*

### BALDWIN

Tel. Baldwin 4204 Fidelina Blinn

*Ernest,*
*Your Hairdresser*
Baldwin Theatre Bldg., Baldwin, L. I.

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

*Service Quality Cleanness*
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
*Try One This Saturday*
HEIM'S BAKERY

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

### FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

### FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
THRIFTY EASTER . . . with Pilgrim dry-cleaned clothes that look like new. Every vestige of dirt is removed, even from dress seams and trouser cuffs. Color is restored. . . . textures are softened . . . and new life actually put into fabrics. Pilgrim dry cleaning is CERTIFIED by the Institute for Maintaining Drycleaning Standards, and guaranteed by Good Housekeeping as advertised therein.
Men—Look at Your Hat
Pilgrim Hat Renovating 59c
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., West Hempstead, L. I.
GARDEN CITY 8881

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser
New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
*Moderate Prices*
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

For Smart Dresses, Hats and Accessories
from $8.95 up it's the
SUTTON DRESS SHOP
41-11 Kissena Blvd. Ind. 3-1666
Open Mon., Wed. and Fri. evenings

82 GROVE STREET
Flushing Depot Garage
135-27 40th Road Flu. 9-7500
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Mobilgas, Mobil Lubrication
Mobiloil
Washing Storage
COURTEOUS SERVICE

### FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
*Pittsburgh Paints*
*Hardware*
*and Homefurnishings*
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl 9-6977 Fl 9-6957

### FOREST HILLS

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
*Jackson Heights Office*
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
Fred's Radio Shop
SALES—SERVICE
RADIO—ELECTRICAL
APPLIANCES
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage Greasing Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

MAJESTIC-ORION
*Cleaner, Dyer, Tailor*
All work done on premises
*Same Day Service*
Forest Hills 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
Rego Park 9534 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7350

### FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let us call for your washing.
Kew Gardens Laundry
81-67 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-2792

### FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2820
25 Henry Street
*Speedy Delivery Service*
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LEONARD SHOP
72 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT
*The Most Complete Lingerie Sportswear Shop on Long Island*
BEGIN NOW
to Prepare Your Wardrobe for Easter
C. V. BOLLER CO.
*Quality Cleaning and Dyeing*
70 SO. GROVE ST. PHONE FREE. 3098

### FREEPORT—Roosevelt

F. W. GOBLE
*Painting—Decorating*
*Paper Hanging*
55 Queen St., Roosevelt, N. Y.
Tel. Free. 5309—3386

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

### GREAT NECK

BARROW RADIO
Radio Service
Phonographs—Records
HOUSE CALLS $1
Open Evenings G. N. 2015

EMILIE'S BEAUTY SALON
HAIR STYLIST
PERMANENT WAVING
113 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2821
Free parking in rear of building

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
*"Ask Your Neighbor"*

Nassau Bootery
A Wide Variety of Quality Footwear
For Children and Adults
64 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2172

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
441 Middle Neck Rd., nr. Old Mill Rd.
Phone Great Neck 2704

Rhoda Sportswear
*Easter Suits and Dresses*
*Costume Jewelry*
*Barbizon Underwear and Hosiery*
46 Middle Neck Rd. G. N. 2693

Canterbury Inn
45 Grace Avenue, Great Neck
Long Island
*Excellent Food every day*
*12 to 8 P. M.*
*Attractive Rooms*
Mrs. Bradley Great Neck 3799

### HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Brighten that Tired Kitchen with Armstrong's Linoleum Floors*
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD TPKE. NEAR NASSAU BLVD.

COSLOW'S YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

*Redwood Lumber*
*Greenhouse Specialties*
CARL MIRSCHEL
*Lumber Yard—building Materials*
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

*Phone* HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Hempstead 6100
USED CARS
Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
*Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks*
*Sales and Service*
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.
New York

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
*New Low Prices—Terms to Suit*
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
*"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"*
Main and Bedell Streets

### HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8911
Hempstead 635
East Second St. off Roslyn Road
*Speedy Delivery Service*
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

### HOLLIS

BURCH PRINTING CO.
*"A Concern of Reputation"*
91-10 191st Street at Jamaica Ave.
Printing in All Its Branches
One or a Million
HOllis 5-2421

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

SPRING SALE
*10% Discount on Cleaning of All Rugs, Lampshades and Households for March only*
George Arthur Co.
CLEANERS • DYERS • TAILORS
83-23 37th Avenue HA. 4-5503
Burns and tears invisibly rewoven
Hosiery and Gloves Repaired.
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER

LOW'S
*Haberdasher and Hatter*
*Featuring* Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

#### JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
9206 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

The World Moves so does
**LENIHAN, INC.**
FIREPROOF STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
*Local and Long Distance Moving*
90-10 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 4-3500
Crating—Shipping—Packing
ESTABLISHED 1895

**Queens Retail Furriers**
SPRING
FUR SPECIALS
*Exceptional Values*
MADE TO ORDER—REMODELING
37-37 82nd Street

*Consult Us About*
**Real Estate**
Telephone Newtown 9-3838
JACKSON E. McCANN
74-10 Broadway

To express love or friendship sympathy or congratulations—
**FLOWERS**
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-18 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

*Jackson Heights Rendezvous for*
LUNCHEON—DINNER
After the Show
LEUCHTEN & THONEBE
3766 82ND STREET
*Thanksgiving Candies and Novelties*
Hav. 9-9414

NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
*Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food*
*High Grade Groceries*
*Selected Fruits and Vegetables*
*Honor Brand Frosted Foods*
84-03 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
*Pies and Cakes*
YOU *will love to eat*
37-63 83rd St. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0150

DAINTEE STORES
GLOVES—in all the new colors
BAGS—new crisp styles
COSTUME JEWELRY — including all the new lapel gadgets and featuring multi-colored chokers.
*Daintee Accessories*
37-33 82nd St.
*"Daintee Girl" Hosiery*
*Hats of Individuality*
by
*Betty*
37-31 82 St. Jackson Heights
89-61 164 St. Jamaica

#### JAMAICA

The Champion Laundry
Serving a Discriminating Clientele at Surprisingly Low Prices
456 W. 55th Street, New York City
Telephone Col. 5-8164
OVER HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
*Say It With Flowers*
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

LOUIS
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready Made Hats—$1.85 and up
Hats Made to Order
Rep. 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
49-67 164TH STREET
COME IN AND SEE US
Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments made to measurement without extra charge

Maurice Beauty Salon
8959A 164 ST.
*Individualistic Artists in Beauty Culture*
Phone Jamaica 6-4430

#### JOHNSTOWN

New Spring Showing of "NELLY DONS"
*Make your selections early*
"Le Gant" Corsets now on display
The Idamae Shoppe

#### LITTLE NECK

PAVER TIRE CO.
*Old Tires Renewed by Our*
GUARANTEED
RETREADING PROCESS
Gasoline—Oil—Service
Northern Blvd. at the City Line
Phone Bayside 9-0660 8087

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies
and Ice Cream—Easter Novelties
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

#### LYNBROOK

Spring Painting
"Masury's" Liquid Gloss and Perfection Flat Paints. "Kyanize" Boston Varnish Co. Products. Nu-Enamel Paints.
Telephone Lynbrook 75
M. L. LEVISON
35 Atlantic Avenue

*Ease Your Day the Laundry Way*
Delivery Service
and
Self Service
Rugs Cleaned
RAINBOW LAUNDRY
122 Atlantic Avenue
Telephone Lynbrook 2603

JOHN WATTS
*Prime Meats and Provisions*
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

MUELLER'S
Chocolates and Large Assortment of Old Fashioned Home Made
Candies
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Just South Sunrise Highway

**ELIZABETH**
Dresses and Coats
New Colorful Spring
PRINT DRESSES
67 ATLANTIC AVENUE (In Spitzer's Store)

#### LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
Oil Burners
65 First Street Ph. Lyn. 3423

#### RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**MORHARD'S HANDY STORE**
HARDWARE PAINTS
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
*Electrical and Plumbers' Supplies*
123-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Cleveland 3-10385

MARLENE'S
Custom Furrier
Cold Storage
DRESS SHOP
115-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-2924

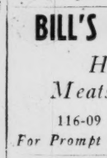
**BILL'S MEAT MARKET**
*High Grade Meats and Poultry*
116-09 JAMAICA AVE.
*For Prompt Delivery* Ph. Vir. 7-6961

**RELIANCE BEEF CO.**
*Choice Meats Poultry and Fish*
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

*It in need of an*
OIL BURNER
*See*
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich Hill 2-0200

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Ave.)

JACOB GREEN
*Stationery and Toys*
Greeting Cards
Novelties
105-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-10276


If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S
BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

JAHN'S
Soda, Candy, Luncheon
*Now Specializing in*
HOME-MADE CANDIES
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

JAHN'S
Soda, Candy, Luncheon
*Now Specializing in*
HOME-MADE CANDIES
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
*Quality Meats*
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332
**Send It to the Laundry**
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

#### RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
and all other
Squibb Toiletry Products
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
Edward Orler, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8980

Lovely Flowers
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9497

**ARTHUR C. BUETTNER**
*Plumbing and Heating Contractor*
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

#### MANHASSET

**Reneva Beauticians, Ltd.**
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving $5 up
*Other Items 50c each*
486 Plandome Rd., Manhasset, L. I.
Man. 476

**ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC**
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 - Sales ● And ● Service - 4
Telephone Manhasset

#### PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

**BLUE POINT**
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

#### PORT WASHINGTON

**FRED DUELL**
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

#### QUEENS VILLAGE

Bobben
New York's Leading One-Price
MILLINERS
*announce the opening of their*
**QUEENS VILLAGE SHOPPE**
Sat., March 18
217-06 Jamaica Ave.
Featuring $3, $4 and $5 Sample Hats
All at Only $1.85

JACK'S
NEW DEPARTMENT
BOYS' FURNISHINGS
and CLOTHING
*Featuring*
SMITHSON CLOTHES
Jack's Clothes Shop
216-18 Jamaica Avenue

*Get Your Stetson Hat and Manhattan Shirts*
at
Queens MEN'S Shop
218-29 Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-1937

Queens Village DEPT. STORE
*Formerly Dornbush Dept. Store*
Holland Window Shades put on your rollers ..... 39c
Missouri 7-0707 220-05 Jamaica Ave.

#### RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

**MULLER BROS.**
Confectionery and Luncheonette
Ice Cream
**Easter Candies and Novelties**
80-11 Jamaica Ave., Opp. Haven Thea.
Vir. 7-9559

GELLER'S
SLIP COVERS
DRAPERIES
CURTAINS
*Estimates Gladly Given*
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2030

#### ROCKVILLE CENTRE

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
*We Specialize in Fire Insurance*
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

*We Sell*
**Prudence Hash**
and many other Monitor advertised products
Renken & Kuehlken
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
10 NO PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

*"IT'S A HUMMER!"*
**HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP**
*See Baking Done on the Premises*
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

#### ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. R. V. C. 438
**The Rug Store**
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets!

That "Someday" Rug
Expert Service
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

Nunn-Bush Enna Jetticks
For Children, Simplex Flexies and Buster Brown
Official Boys' and Girls' Scout Shoes
**Williams Shoe Store**
73 North Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 3061

#### MAMARONECK

For Prompt and Efficient Service on Plumbing and Heating Installations, Repairs and Alterations, Call
Ortiz Plumbing Co.
For Sheet Metal Work, Roofs, Leaders and Gutters, Call
A. H. SECKER
115 Prospect Ave. Mamaroneck 1080
*Estimates Furnished*

**Fuel Oils, Building Materials**
**Stone, Gravel, Cement**
**Electric Refrigerators**
**Washing Machines**
**R. G. BREWER, Inc.**
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

#### MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as
$1.00 Per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

**'blue coal'**
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046
William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

**HENRY B. PRUSER, INC.**
Coal . . . Fuel Oil
Oak. 8934-5-6
7 Fiske Place, Mt. Vernon

**T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.**
WILLSON ADAMS
*Coal—Coke—Oil*
*Lehigh Valley Anthracite*
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2800

**MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP**
*Three Items for $1.00*
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

#### NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
*Broadway Branch 244 Broadway*
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

#### NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 3655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Rochelle Beauty Salon**
*Up-to-Date Methods*
Permanent Waving our Specialty
HAMILTON 5183
527 Main St.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

**BONNIE BROOK TEA ROOM**
Jane Koschneck
Luncheon 12-2, Dinner 5:30-8
Sunday Dinner 12-8
59 LOCUST AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 9661

SHOES *for* CHILDREN
Our Kra-Flex and Stride Well Shoes make this a favorite place for children's shoes.
Kramers
575 Main Street

FOR SERVICE CALL N. R. 9306 "FOR QUICK STARTS AND SURE STOPS"
**MacDONALD & WILLIAMS**
Texaco Certified Service Station
83 Huguenot St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

**I. B. COHEN**
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

## NEW YORK

#### NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

#### NEW YORK CITY

*Bronx*

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

FARAMO'S
*For Better Permanent Waves*
Machine or Machineless
$5.00 and $7.50
Complete
349 East Gun Hill Road cor. Decatur Avenue
PHONE OLINVILLE 2-9573 BRONX, N. Y.

G. BERKOW
UPHOLSTERING
in all its branches. Furniture repaired and polished. Furniture covers made to order. Mattresses made over and to order. Chair caning.
2388 Jerome Ave., bet. Fordham Road and 184th Street Phone RAymond 9-2082

*Brooklyn*

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING FASHIONS
**FOR MEN**
Fine Suits ..... $24.75 and up
Top Coats ..... $18.75 and up
Large selection of fine Haberdashery
Charge accounts and 3 months payment plan invited.
**COLIN BROS.**
1070 Flatbush Avenue

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
*Let Us*
MARFAK
*Your Car*
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
Windsor 8-8829

Cocomalt
Serve this delicious, chocolate-flavored food-drink either hot or cold.
CARL'S Delicatessen
SH. 8-6677 544 86th Street

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

Rosedale Florist
*Flowers for Everybody*
521 Ocean Avenue
Corner Church Avenue
BUckminster 2-7010

DUKE
FLOWER and FRUIT SHOP
*Flowers, Fruit, Groceries*
336 Flatbush Ave., cor. Sterling Pl.
STerling 3-8742

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
*Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables*

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
MAY & SCHAAF, Inc.
Hardware, House Furnishings and General Repairing
LOCKSMITHS
ELECTRICAL WORK
BUCKMINSTER 2-7711
865 FLATBUSH AVENUE

THE HARPER METHOD SHOP

HELGA NELSEN
*Hair Styling and Permanents*
885 Flatbush Ave., cor. of Church—National City Bank Building
BUckminster 2-5907 Suite 212

*Manhattan*

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone
Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
*Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased*
Estates Liquidated

*Staten Island*

#### HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
**A. Gilmour** Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

#### MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
GIbraltar 2-6600-01-02 2014 Forest Ave.
MARINERS HARBOR, S. I.

## NEW YORK

#### NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
*Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop*
TELEPHONE 1175

#### PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT. General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

**BURGH & McHUGH**
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

YORK
*THE FLORIST*
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
*Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages*
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

#### POUGHKEEPSIE

The Smartly Dressed Woman
Comes to LUCKEY'S for Her
TWEEDS
- Coats
- Jackets
- Skirts

Luckey, Platt & Co.

FREE DELIVERY
*The Finest in*
Meats, Groceries, Fruits
Vegetables, Delicatessen
The B & M Food Market

VAN DYK
H. Witzork-C. Hoag, Owners
*Food Specialist in*
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

Meet Spring Half Way
with NEW RUGS
**The Wallace Co.**

**FLEMING'S**
*We are ready for Spring for Men and Young Men. Are You?*
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets

#### ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
*Manufacturer of Fine*
SAUSAGE
*We Specialize in Home*
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver. Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
*of Smart Individuality*
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
DINNERS LUNCHES
CANDIES GIFTS
SODAS
ON THE AVENUE AT STILLSON
"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Established 1822

**Leary's**
*Cleaners & Dyers Inc.*
McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

INSURE IN HOME INSURANCE
HATCH-HILL INC
62 East Avenue Stone 5295 Rochester, N.Y.
*All Kinds of*
Automobile Insurance
**Coal, Fuel Oil**
**COKE**
**Frank K. Young**
662 Monroe Avenue

*When You*
**Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

## NEW YORK

#### ROCHESTER
(Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Our 20th Year
Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
*Quality plus Dependability*
Call Monroe 8484

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
170 LYELL AVENUE
'blue coal'—Coke
MAIN 18

**VAN INGEN**
Fuel Service
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
262 Arnett Blvd. Genesee 63

**Elder's Market**
*We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips*
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen
and
Ready to Wear Clothes
39 EAST AVENUE

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
*"Sealtest Milk"*
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

**INSURANCE**
that has always paid dividends
**E. S. Bohachek, Inc.**
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
*Call or Write*

#### SCARSDALE

SAGAMORE MARKET
*Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables*
*Meats—Sea Foods*
90 Garth Road 136 Sagamore Road
Scarsdale, N. Y. Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Phone Scars. 1616, 7, 8—Phone Tuck. 6310

HARWOOD BEAUTY SHOP

*All Branches of Hairdressing*
Harwood Bldg.,
Scarsdale, N. Y.
Room 223 Ph. Scars. 5777

**PLUMBING ● HEATING**
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Sam John Schlosser
*Designer of Harmonious Interiors*
Upholstery, Draperies, Slip Covers
Stratton Road Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Larch 2591

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, PAINTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
11 SPENCER PLACE

#### SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W P 8866

#### SCHENECTADY

Barneys
HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
PHONE 4-4811

PRATT & LAMBERT
EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY N. Y.

HENRY'S CLEANERS
*Cleaning, Tailoring*
Re-lining, Fur Storage
on Premises, Rug Cleaning.
412 Smith St. Phone 4-8434

## NEW YORK

#### SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

*Books—Toys—Gifts*
*Greeting Cards*
*Circulating Library*
The Union Book Co.
INCORPORATED
257 State Street

#### SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**PARR'S, Inc.**
*Distinctive Millinery*
114 East Jefferson
Opp. Onondaga Hotel

**Downyflake Shop**
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
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*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Manly Manners

## Daily Anecdote

### *Fellowship*

As a frail, undersized little girl, Jane Addams felt a fierce pride in the handsome, imposing gentleman who was her father, a state senator and leading citizen of his community. When strangers appeared at the Sunday School she hoped they would not associate her homely little person with this fine, upstanding figure of a man, and would forego the pleasure of walking at his side and accompany her less important uncle.

But Senator Addams discovered Jane's stratagem and one day defeated it in a most decisive manner. Jane met him coming out of a bank, and hoped none of the passers-by would be aware of her connection with this fine gentleman in the high silk hat. But what did this exalted being do but swing his shining topper from his head, bow low, and address her with all the ardor of an adoring subject greeting his queen!

Having demonstrated his unwillingness to hold himself above his daughter, Addams next sought to teach Jane not to hold herself above others. The opportunity came when she appeared before him in a handsome new cloak. He praised the garment, but, to her disappointment, added that she had best wear her old cloak instead, because the splendor of the new one might provoke the envy and discontent of the other little girls. These girls, he said, might be as favored as she with education and religion—the really important things—but be unduly impressed by appearance if she paraded her finery before them.

At the cost of some pangs of self-sacrifice, she laid the garment aside, but learned her first great lesson in the art of fellowship, an art which was later to make her one of the greatest friends of humanity in the modern world—Jane Addams of Hull House.

## Parliamentary Practice

### *Effect of Withdrawals*

**Question:** In electing our Board, the bylaws read, in part: "For the nominating ballot, each member . . . shall write the required number of names. . . . The names except those withdrawn shall constitute the nominating ballot. Any member receiving a two-thirds vote on the nominating ballot shall be declared elected. Withdrawals shall be made before the balloting begins. In formal balloting, the names of candidates shall be posted in the order of the number of votes received . . . a candidate not receiving five per cent of the votes on any formal ballot shall be dropped."

If an eligible member, having withdrawn his name, receives enough votes to elect, may he accept the office?

**Answer:** Yes, in my opinion, based on the portion of bylaws cited, and assuming that you have adopted Robert's Rules of Order as your parliamentary authority. On page 263 of Robert's is the statement: "Each member may vote for any eligible person, whether nominated or not." The person who withdraws simply withdraws his name from nomination. He does not thereby refuse election, unless the bylaws specifically set aside the rule in Robert's and require balloting only for those nominated.

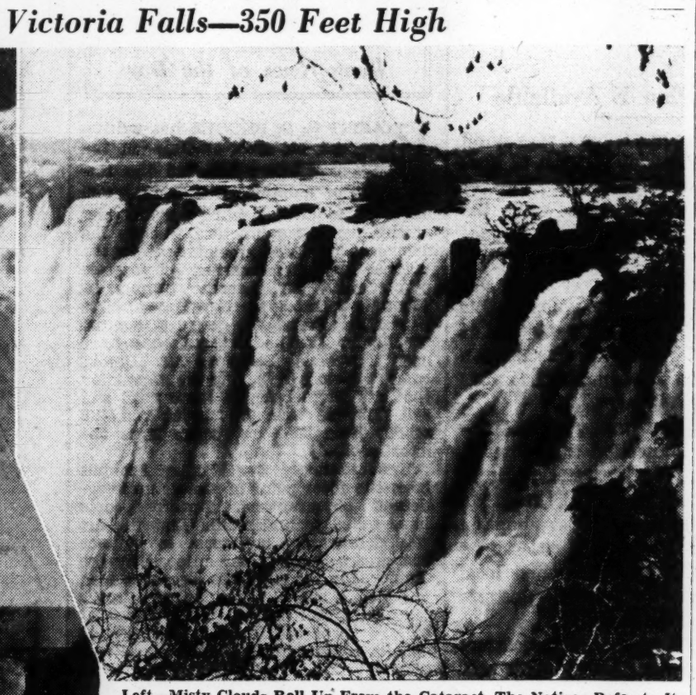
This may have been the intention of these bylaws; but if so, the wording is not explicit enough. The bylaw may be interpreted as establishing a procedure for recording preference just as in any nominations. It does not beyond reasonable doubt suspend the rule given in Robert's. Of course, a member, if elected, is under no compulsion to accept.

## Little Chauncey

"You remind me of someone I knew long, long ago!"

## South Africa's Victoria Falls—350 Feet High

Monitor Camera Club from H. Hawkes, Durban, South Africa



**Left—Misty Clouds Roll Up From the Cataract. The Natives Refer to It as "Mosi-oa-Tunya" (the Smoke That Thunders). Right—The Eastern Portion of the Falls.**

### *Proverbs of Silence*

Silence is as great an art as speech.—German.

Speaking is silver, silence is gold.—Dutch.

Who speaks, sows; who keeps silent, reaps.—Persian.

Silence is the greatest ornament of a woman.—Latin.

Silence was never written down.—Italian.

Speech is oft repeated; silence, never.—Danish.

For ever repent of having forborne speech.—English.

To be silent hurts no one, to be talkative does the mischief.—Latin.

Silence is the answer to anger.—German.

Some things are better praised by silence than remark.—Latin.

A silent tongue and a true heart are the most admirable things on earth.—German.

We ought either to be silent or to speak things better than silence.—Greek.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.*—MATT. 7:12.

## Vocations

### *Shingler*

If you can buy or borrow a shingling hatchet and know someone who works in the building industry, you may have a chance to get into the shingling business.

Your carpenter friend calls up to the shingler on the roof, "Hey, Gus, here's a friend who wants to shingle."

Gus has a mouthful of nails at the time, so his reply is inaudible, but soon he comes down and looks you over without being greatly impressed.

"Come on, Gus, break him in. It won't hurt you—much."

"Well, bring up a bundle of shingles," Gus finally agrees and you are started.

Gus doesn't mind how long it takes you to put on that first bundle—you are not paid by the hour but by the space covered. It may be three weeks or a month before you are earning a living at it. The eye must be trained to gauge the width of shingle needed next, while the hands fasten a shingle; and the tongue sorts out two more nails from a mouthful.

—Roy C., Pacoima, Calif.

## In Lighter Vein

**Fair Enough!**

"When under the weather, I go at once to a doctor. Doctors have to live. And then, after getting a prescription, I go at once to a druggist. Druggists must live. Arriving home, I immediately throw the medicine away."

"Why do you do that?"

"I also must live."

**Somesense Rhymes**

**Bulbs I hide away each year**
**In dark and dreary spots**
**But Spring will spread more joy and cheer**
**Than bulbs marked "60 W."**

**To Be Expected**

He was being interviewed for a job. After the first few remarks the employer explained, "Everything in this establishment is run by electricity."

"Yes, I quite believe you," said the applicant. "The salary offered has already given me a shock."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

**You Said It!**

Though contests and sweepstakes
On every side lurk,
Be it ever so humble
I'll stick to my work!

**Banking Proposal**

First Teller: "So you proposed to Nellie by letter, did you?"

Second Teller: "Not exactly. You know, she runs the S to Z book. Well, after she sorted her checks, I slipped a proposal on the back of a blank check into the stack."

First Teller: "Well, what did she do?"

Second Teller: "She returned it, marked 'Not Sufficient Funds'!"

## Brevities

**Kalamazoo Gazette:** We won't believe the army is mechanized until we have a little talk with the boys who peel potatoes.

**Humorist:** "There is no fun like work," declares a big business man. His staff are to understand that they enjoy themselves at his expense.

**Los Angeles Times:** Electric lights are proposed in Mecca, and good roads thereto for the pilgrim. So far, a hot trumpet has not been suggested in lieu of the Muezzin's call.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *If the Surface of Still Water Is Really Level?*

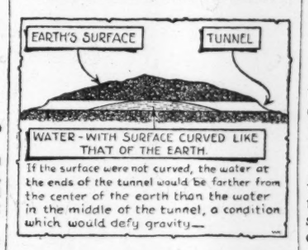
We have all heard the expression that "water seeks its own level," and certainly we have noted that the quiet surface of water in a pan or pool seems to be perfectly flat. To be strictly accurate, however, the surface of the water is not absolutely flat but rather curved in a very flat arch.

The reason for the curvature of the water's surface will become apparent when we stop to recall that, like everything else on earth, water is under the influence or pull of gravity. Gravity is a force which tends to pull all objects toward the center of the earth. Water is a fluid—that is, it flows readily and has no shape of its own but tends to take the shape of its container. Thus all parts of it are free to try to get as near the center of the earth as possible.

In the case of solid objects, the forces that hold the particles of the objects together oppose the force of gravitation, and they retain their shape. However, if a solid object, such as an iron ball, is heated until it turns to a liquid, the melted matter will "seek its own level," just as water does.

This level that liquids seek is actually a curve that corresponds to the curvature of the earth's surface. This is seen when a ship comes toward us over the horizon, for we see the masts and funnels before we do the hull. This same curve of the surface of water is present in a pool, basin, or glass of water, but it is so slight that our eye does not detect it.

A curious result of this curvature


EARTH'S SURFACE
TUNNEL
WATER - WITH SURFACE CURVED LIKE THAT OF THE EARTH
If the surface were not curved, the water at the ends of the tunnel would be farther from the center of the earth than the water in the middle of the tunnel, a condition which would defy gravity—

of water surface is that if a perfectly straight tunnel several miles long were partly filled with water, the midpoint might be completely filled with water while the ends of the tunnel might be dry. That is, if the tunnel were long enough, the curvature of the water's surface would produce the result shown in the accompanying diagram.—W. P. Keasbey.

### *Parable*

A man ranged cowslips on a stall, and wondered how many he should give for a penny.

And another man, passing, caught the gleam and the odor of them, and had a vision of a blue valley touched with gold, and April scattering desultory rains.—T. W. H. Crosland.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Praise*

London

Perhaps it is the robin's love of company which makes it frequent the country church, for it has seldom been known to nest there, yet at the hour of service it often makes its appearance

The robin that has attached itself to a church in a remote country parish and has become a regular member of the congregation, recently flew in through the open door during evensong and, perching on a pinnacle of the screen, joined the choir in singing the last hymn. Its clear shrill notes could be heard above the organ.

"O worship the King
All glorious above;
O gratefully sing
His power and His love"

chanted the choir. With beak wide open and throat swelling, the robin poured out its song of praise, as the choir continued:

"His mercies how tender!
How firm to the end—
Our Maker, Defender,
Redeemer, and Friend."

The choir ceased, but the little bird sang alone to the fading notes of the organ.

### *Don't Cherish Resentment*

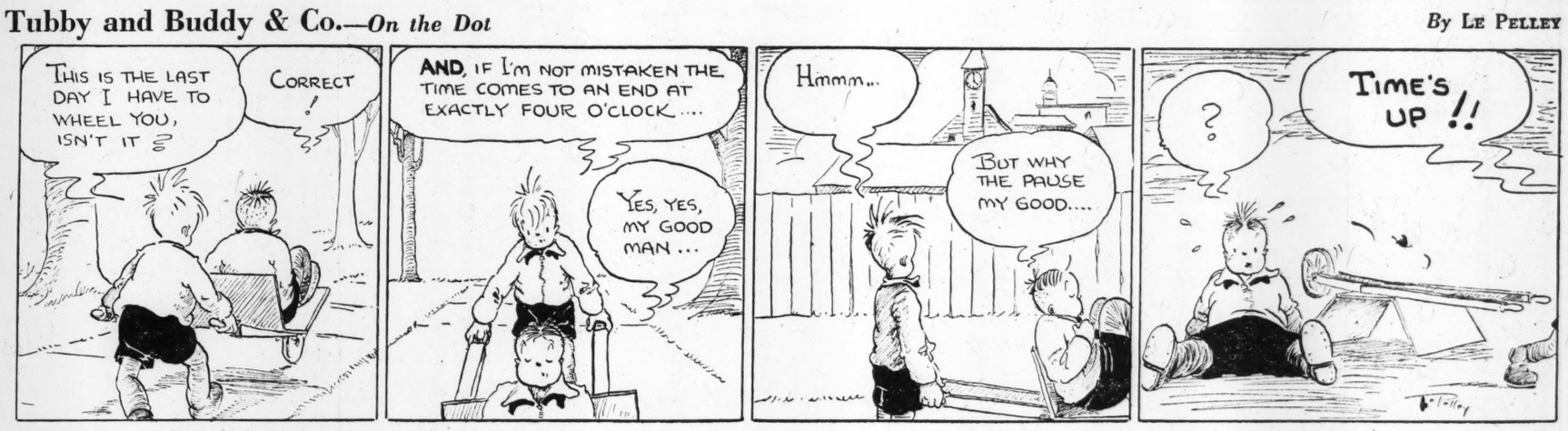
Have a care of resentment, or taking things amiss . . . but be apter to remit than to resent. . . . For as softness often conquers where rough opposition fortifies, so resentment, seldom having any bounds, makes many times greater fault than it finds: for some people have outresented their wrong so far, that they made themselves faultier by it; by which they cancel the debt through a boundless passion . . . and become debtor to the offender.—William Penn.

## Daily Quotation

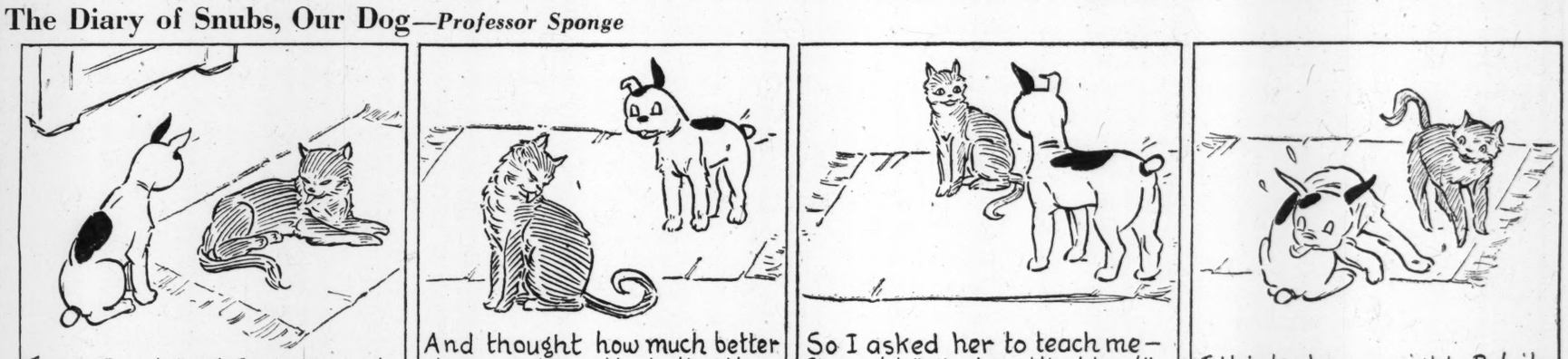
*EVERY noble life leaves the fibre of it interwoven forever in the work of the world.*
—RUSKIN.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Dot*

By LE PELLEY

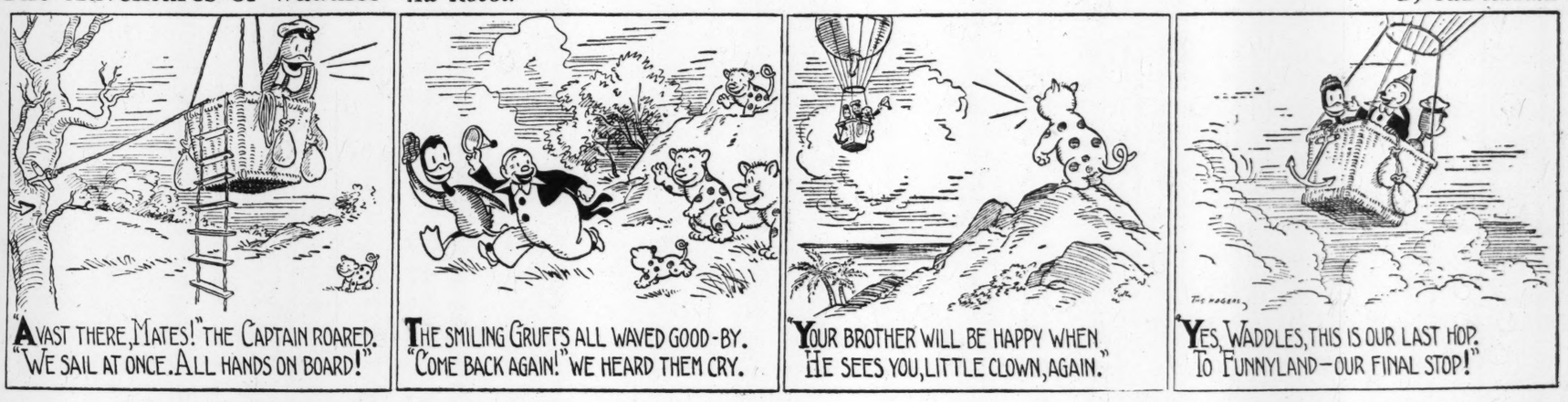

THIS IS THE LAST DAY I HAVE TO WHEEL YOU, ISN'T IT?
CORRECT!
AND, IF I'M NOT MISTAKEN THE TIME COMES TO AN END AT EXACTLY FOUR O'CLOCK....
YES, YES, MY GOOD MAN...
Hmmm...
BUT WHY THE PAUSE MY GOOD....
?
TIME'S UP!!

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Professor Sponge*


Today I watched Sponge washing herself —
And thought how much better that was than the baths the Boss gives me!
So I asked her to teach me—
She said, "What a silly idea!"
But she agreed to try—
I think she was right - But it was worth a try—

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Au Revoir*

By THE HAGERS


AVAST THERE, MATES!" THE CAPTAIN ROARED. "WE SAIL AT ONCE. ALL HANDS ON BOARD!"
THE SMILING GRUFFS ALL WAVED GOOD-BY. "COME BACK AGAIN!" WE HEARD THEM CRY.
YOUR BROTHER WILL BE HAPPY WHEN HE SEES YOU, LITTLE CLOWN, AGAIN."
YES, WADDLES, THIS IS OUR LAST HOP. TO FUNNYLAND—OUR FINAL STOP!"

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### 'Where We Will Make Our Stand'

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA may do what Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain, China and Munich failed to do; it may unite lovers of liberty and peace with powerful defenders of national interests. Hitherto international revolution has marched through divided ranks. Nations, split by selfish interests or weakened by self-conviction of injustice, have been unable to say "thus far, and no farther." Peoples divided by social or economic interests along ideological lines have failed to unite.

But these divisions and confusions have been lessening. And this latest triumph of military dictatorship has already produced signs of unity and resolution. For it has awakened many to see what is working in the world. In Britain particularly the destruction of Czecho-Slovakia by brute force and in violation of "the spirit of Munich" evokes a unity and determination which should be decisive. And in the United States it will push ahead the movement to support Britain and France with every aid short of war. From the first the problem has been where to draw the line. Time after time there has been retreat. But today agreement on where to stand is visibly closer.

The thing to be resisted takes two forms: nationalistic aggression and ideological invasion. As its nature is better understood the methods and grounds for resistance take shape. In marching to Prague, Chancellor Hitler has ended the illusion that the new Germany would confine itself to racial borders. For the second time he has torn up the pledge: "the last territorial claim in Europe." But for the first time he has seized a territory in which the population is clearly non-Germanic and plainly hostile. This must startle and nerve half a score of nations. It should evoke measures to stand against further military advances.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Anthony Eden has called for consultation of "like-minded nations" to determine "where we will make our stand" and to "make with them at once military plans to give effect to our decision." A military line might crystallize and solidify resistance. Unless France and Britain are ready to bring Russia in—and Russia does not appear ready—it is possible that little besides protests and diplomatic pressures can be used in Eastern Europe.

But already a line has shaped in the Mediterranean area. France has said, not one foot of our territory. The Netherlands, Belgium, Scandinavia and Switzerland are the exposed points which have become increasingly alarmed. Could not Britain and France, with the sympathy of the United States and the certainty of its support if war should come, draw a line there?

Guarantees which were not made, and could not have been supported after Czecho-Slovakia's mountain rampart and military machine were surrendered, could be supported in these areas of Western Europe. And such guarantees would consolidate and give heart to millions of people who wait for leadership.

Against the second form of invasion equally strong and united measures are demanded from all who understand the difference between democracy and dictatorship, individualism and totalitarianism, liberty and oppression. This line must be drawn in the thinking of men and women.

### "Man About Town"

THE telephone and motor car have all but effaced that colorful character of the unhurried eighties, the grocery-store deliveryman. However, those who were growing to maturity during that period still retain vivid pictures of the early-morning visits which afforded a welcome break in household routine and of his "covered wagon," a deceptively fragile-appearing enclosed conveyance, drawn by those personifications of perpetual motion, a team of well-nigh vanished Indian ponies.

Usually of medium stature, for his double task of soliciting and delivering demanded fleetness of foot, he seemed to reflect the nimbleness and endurance of his steeds. Through him the mistress of the menage was kept informed of important events that had transpired overnight, but, since time, tide and tidings wait for no man, this relaying of happenings was confined rigidly to events of moment, although daily contact with the domestic life in all quarters of town no doubt furnished him with material for lighter conversation. And, since the time element loomed so strongly, he must be, of necessity, a diplomat, tactfully diverting conversation from a recital of household trials to the subject of larder supplies.

In an age of restricted communication, the grocer's deliveryman bulked largely in the domestic scene, serving as animated telephone, counselor, friend, and verbal newspaper. Today, although he continues very much in the picture, delivering by truck groceries ordered by telephone, housewives have little actual contact with the modern, motorized "man about town," since he is inclined to view her as the Voice which gives the daily order, while she has come to look upon him as an impersonal cog in an efficient merchandizing machine.

### To Keep Plan E Available

THE Legislature has taken a wise stand in keeping the Plan E form of government available to the cities of Massachusetts. In these times when the importance of improving democratic government is so vividly impressed upon us, as is the extreme need for economy our cities certainly should have available this form, under which the City Council is elected by Proportional Representation and the administration is put in the hands of a trained City Manager.

There are still two things the Legislature can do in connection with Plan E, which might, in years to come, prove of incalculable value. The first of these is to remove the restriction against adoption of this plan by Boston. Few cities need it more, only fear of entrenched local political machines prevented Boston's inclusion in the original Bill.

The second step is for the Legislature to reject all the various amendments proposed for Plan E. Some of these are apparently designed to make it easier to get the measure adopted, but they would limit in one degree or another the effectiveness of the plan. Other proposed amendments would have the effect of tailoring the state law to fit some special need of a particular city. Obviously, the plan should be viewed only from the State's perspective. If any altering to fit individual cities is needed, it will be time enough to amend the law on a local basis after the plan has been tried long enough to change it on the basis of experience.

### A Story of Concessions

THE Czech Government, however, once more gave way to the demands of the Sudeten German party in this matter. . . . Henlein and Frank presented a new series of demands. (From the Runciman report.)

SPEAKING of his conversation with Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden after his flight there, the Prime Minister said Herr Hitler "made it plain that the Sudeten Germans must have the right of self-determination." (Associated Press dispatch.)

WHEN I GOT back to Godesberg, I thought I had only to discuss quietly with him the various proposals already submitted. I was shocked when, at the beginning of the conversations, he said these proposals were not acceptable and that there were other proposals which I had not contemplated at all. (Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in an address before the House of Commons.)

HAVING sanctioned the immediate German occupation of more Sudeten territory than Chancellor Adolf Hitler demanded in his famous Godesberg ultimatum, the conference of ambassadors sitting in Berlin to implement the "peace of Munich" decided tonight to abandon the project of holding plebiscites in disputed areas. (From a dispatch to the New York Times.)

ADOLF Hitler took possession of Bohemia and Moravia today [March 15], personally following his gray-clad Nazi troops into Prague. (Associated Press dispatch.)

AN INTELLIGENT victor will, whenever possible, present his demands to the vanquished in installments. He can then be sure that a nation which has become characterless—and such is every one which voluntarily submits—will no longer find any sufficient reason in each of these detailed oppressions to take to arms once more. The more extortions thus cheerfully accepted, however, the more unjustified does it seem to people finally to set about defending themselves against some new, apparently isolated, although really constantly recurring, oppression, especially if, taking everything together, so much more and greater misfortune has been borne silently and tolerantly without doing so. (Adolf Hitler in "Mein Kampf.")

### The Watermelon Pear

RESEARCH applied to agriculture has resulted in such modern marvels as summer squashes with long necks, seedless apples, tomatoes, grapes, peppers, oranges, eggplants and a host of other things. But watermelons and pumpkins have long defied human dictatorship in such matters. Now, however, a Chinese graduate student at Michigan State College has succeeded in conquering the seed-producing habits of the watermelon. Also there's more red "meat" and less of the whitish portion than in normal melons, according to the report, and the shape is more pear-like than oval. All of which won't impress pickaninnies with whom watermelon eating is an art and mass production seed-removing a science, nor will it solve the problem of housewives who want square melons that will fit in the refrigerator without crowding out everything else.

### For the Wagner Act

*Book News of the Day*

ROBERT R. R. BROOKS has written a book on labor—mainly on the Wagner Labor Act and the National Labor Relations Board—that well might be required reading for Congress at this particular juncture. Shortly the deluge of proposed amendments to the Wagner Act will be setting off forensic pyrotechnics. Mr. Brooks' UNIONS OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING (New Haven: Yale University Press. $3) argues against practically all the changes that have been proposed. Perhaps, Mr. Brooks comes too close to leaving the impression that the Wagner Act is above good and evil. Yet his work is factual and the reader feels that he speaks from exhaustive study.

Unquestionably the Wagner Act has been the focal point of almost unprecedented obscurantism. Sincere people have failed to understand that the act was deliberately unilateral to balance the predominant power enjoyed by the employer in his ability to discharge men and govern the labor market. Mr. Brooks reveals with forceful simplicity that most of the proposed revisions aimed at equalizing the position of labor and employers would actually operate to restore the old unbalance.

Mr. Brooks shows with equal clarity how many of the proposed revisions would tend to nullify the act. The proposal that employers should be entitled to call for elections among their workers would, for instance, enable employers to wreck labor organizations. Many employers would call for elections when a union was starting its organizational drive and was outnumbered by non-union men. Mr. Brooks understands that changes loading the act with police powers against strike violence have a doubtful place in this act. Protection against violence among workers is available in the courts.

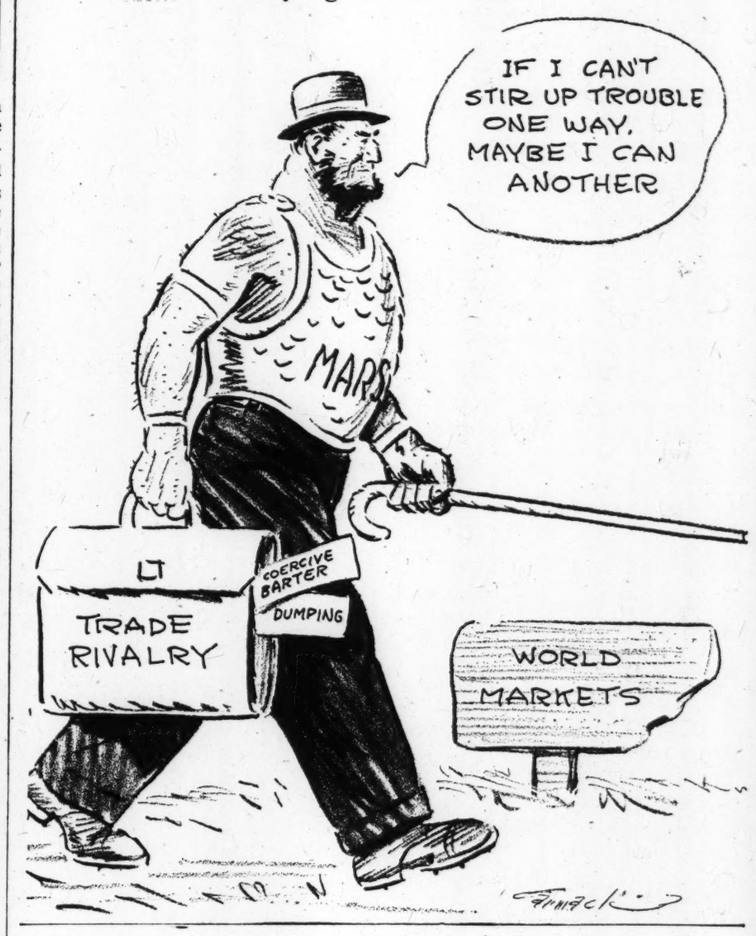
Neither is Mr. Brooks misled by the furore over the Board acting as judge, jury and prosecutor. All administrative agencies so act, and the United States Supreme Court in the Jones and Laughlin case held that the Board's procedure was adequately protective of all parties. The book is valuable in its revelation of the case that can be made in behalf of the Board by someone who actually believes in collective bargaining. It is a refuge of objectivity and fairness after the myriad trumped-up charges leveled against the Board and the Act.

In his general closing plea Mr. Brooks presents the Board as an essential cog in the machinery of industrial democracy. The United States is in a collectivist era through the sheer logic of technological and market imperatives. Business was first to form a strong collectivist group. The Board is helping to promote compensatory collectivism for labor. By achieving a balance of strong, independent groups, Mr. Brooks believes America may evolve a stable democracy in accordance with modern terms of reference.

In his brief analysis along these lines, Mr. Brooks has hit close to the nub of contemporary unrest. And no doubt he is right when he implies that the controversy swirling around the NLRB and the Wagner Act reflects the travail and turmoil released by the epochal effort of democratic society to pass from political democracy to industrial democracy.

R. M. B.

### Trying a New Trick




## Basso Profundo

THAT season when all the magazines bloom with advertisements for new motor cars is upon us. There they are, the beauties. A French impressionist painter might well envy the tint of their duco; stars of stage and screen gracefully embellish their steering wheels; and blank verse is sung in their praise by sundry frantic copy writers. In view of all this it seems a little sad that when we turn in our old car next month we plan to get a station wagon. A good, sturdy wagon, with a brown varnish finish, imitation leather seats, and a whole lot of room in the back.

All this goes back to last summer when the whole family fell irrevocably in love with a puppy. A clumsy, tan and white affair: three fourths paw and the rest wag.

"If we buy this darling little puppy Benjamin can look after him," Patty suggested helpfully.

Now Benjamin is small Patty's largely Persian cat, who has been with us ever since his delectable yellow kittenhood. And during the two years that he has honored us with his presence he has made it clear that he considers us a worthy family upon whom he is pleased to confer his interest and companionship.

All the way home with the new puppy wriggling on our laps we felt a little guilty about Benjamin. But when the fateful meeting took place our elegant cat's only emotion seemed one of blank astonishment.

Chloe, with wifely perspicacity, suggested that Benjamin had known we were capable of very strange actions, but this was beyond belief.

But in the course of a day or two a truce was declared, and the two of them romped and tore happily about the house from cellar to attic. Benjamin taught his admiring pupil the proper technique with a ping pong ball, but never could bring himself to any show of interest in the puppy's passion for old rubbers.

The puppy had become "Bonzo" by much the same dim procedure which is used in naming battleships. Bonzo was growing and really beginning to eat.

"It is like trying to fill up the Grand Canyon," Chloe wailed, one morning in the kitchen. "And have you noticed his paws. Do you suppose he is trying to grow up to his paws?"

Patty paused in her distribution of bits of salmon to Benjamin and considered the two eaters judicially.

"Benjamin has the nicest voice," she said firmly. "He sounds just like a crooner."

And oddly enough, he did. But if Benjamin was a crooner, Bonzo was unquestionably a basso. In fact, we were becoming a little uneasily aware that we should have made more inquiry as to breed when we bought Bonzo.

"It is our fatal preoccupation with cats that has done for us," Chloe declared. "Now with a cat a little dash of the common makes it much nicer and more affectionate. But we really should have found out whether Bonzo was a collie or some kind of spaniel."

We found out all right one day when we were out motoring with the growing Bonzo mashed into the back seat with Patty. At a gasoline station the attendant looked Bonzo over enthusiastically and remarked:

"That's a fine St. Bernard you've got there."

Chloe thrust her head out of the window on her side and gasped: "What did you say?"

"I said, that's a fine St. Bernard pup. I used to raise them. No dog like them. Fine, true-hearted, a great companion for your little girl."

"Yes, just fine," Chloe agreed, and cranked up the window as if she had had enough.

We drove off in silence that could have been cut into very large pieces with a very small knife.

Finally Patty inquired hopefully: "What is a St. Bernard?"

Chloe winced, and I replied with true masculine courage: "A very large dog who eats a great deal."

Patty pondered upon this for a while and then inquired: "Will we be able to afford him, Daddy?"

"Yes, I think so," I replied stoutly. "They are wonderful dogs, Gentle, intelligent, true companions for man."

"They save travelers in the Alps," Chloe put in conversationally.

Bonzo has grown into a magnificent affair, who needs quantities of exercise and food. But we are all devoted to him . . . including Benjamin, who often behaves as if he had personally raised him from a pup.

But it is going to be a little embarrassing about our station wagon. We will not be able to put the name of our country place upon the side after the fashionable manner of station wagons. There will be no "Thunder Hole," "Green Gables," or "Brook Farm" in neat block letters, because we have no country place for an excuse. All we have is Bonzo, and it seems a little Gilbert and Sullivanish to put "Basso profundo."

E. W. G.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Political Groundswells*

By Frank L. Perrin

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

RESPONDING to a generous invitation long ago extended, I today visited, in this city, a modern political laboratory. A generation ago one would hardly have dreamed that such an institution could be set up and operated with any degree of precision, or that there might be even the vain hope that through the application and operation of its processes a categorical and accurate analytical product might result. Briefly, the answer sought in applying these processes is that which the men and women of the United States are helping to formulate to the problems posed by the unstable economic conditions of today.

The presiding genius in this vast laboratory, set up by what is known as the Republican Program Committee, is Dr. Glenn Frank, recently President of the University of Wisconsin, and early in the year 1936 proposed as a likely candidate of the Republican Party for President of the United States. His availability was then seriously doubted because of the party division in Wisconsin and the foregone conclusion that the La Follette Progressive Republicans, now discredited at home, would carry the State against him. It is apparent now that Dr. Frank entertains no personal political ambitions. I have known him personally for some years, and believe him when he assures me of this.

But Dr. Frank is earnestly and seriously ambitious for the welfare of the people of the Nation as a whole. He is not an alarmist. He does not see dark and hideous specters where there are none, and perhaps he would ignore them as menaces even if they were present and visible. One gains the impression, seated across the desk from him and listening to his plausible political philosophy, that the matter of party lines, party regularity and party leadership is not so terribly important after all. A Democrat, for instance, might be as satisfactory as Chief Executive as a Republican.

The need, the necessity, according to Chairman Frank of the Program Committee, is that those chosen as the servants and executors of the people represent and act in behalf of the people. And so it comes about that the plan of his committee is that the platform to be adopted by the Republican National Convention next year shall be dictated by and virtually written by the American people. In every State in the Union the members or representatives of the committee are at work now, as they have been for months, carrying on a thorough canvass of public thought and sentiment. It will be known, long before June of next year, what the voters themselves propose as a guaranty against the continuance of a national program which has failed to produce promised results.

Never before in the history of the United States, and probably never in the history of any country, has so thorough a method as that now employed been applied in seeking a solution to an economic problem. Political leaders and their lieutenants have proceeded on the assumption that they, better than the people, knew the needs and the remedies. Extravagant promises have been made only to be broken. Now, perhaps as never before in America, it is felt that democracy is not fully expressive.

Dr. Frank and his committee members are not, I am convinced, influenced by any person or faction seeking to advance the candidacy or the popularity of any individual who has sought or who plans to seek political preferment. This view, it is realized, is contrary to that expressed by some writers who have made it appear that the committee is the agency of a faction or an individual. It is not denied that efforts have been made by those outside the committee to shape the course of its inquiries, if not actually to dictate its conclusions, long in advance.

One thing may be accepted as settled. It is that the platform recommended to the National Republican Committee, and through it to the convention in 1940, will represent, in composite form, the political and economic views of millions of American voters, men and women. Viewing the recent past, and appraising the future prospect in the light gained, it would seem that no body of chosen representatives of the party in whose behalf the committee is laboring can safely or wisely ignore the plain counsel offered.

## The Wide Horizon

### Television and the Films

By Frank Daugherty

AS ONE recently converted to country life, I have been listening to the radio a good deal. It is possible to turn a dial on my radio if I wish, and listen to some sort of program for every hour of the twenty-four. The radio news programs greatly supplement my daily paper, allow me to hear important speeches from the lips of statesmen; and some radio and theater and symphony programs are almost as well heard in my living room as in the halls where they are being performed. My quarrel is with none of these.

The rest of the programs which come over my radio, however, are a pretty assorted lot. Crooners, jazz bands, cooks, vaudevillians, torch singers, form the music hall half of it; and a collection of plays and skits of the ten-twenty-thirty serial variety, form most of the other half.

On some stations the program changes every fifteen minutes. These stations require about ninety-six programs a day. On my radio, which is not particularly modern or up to date, and doesn't pick up short wave broadcasts at all, there are dial numbers for about eighteen stations, three of which are national networks. The networks don't change their programs quite so often as the local stations. They may average about half an hour to each program. The fifteen remaining stations on my radio do not, of course, all require ninety-six programs a day. They operate only about eighteen of the twenty-four hours each day. But the grand total of programs required by these stations, even so, reaches the staggering figure of 1,080 programs. If we add the network programs, the total comes to 1,188.

I think it is possible to assume, if I read rightly the statements of the television people, that television will be largely patterned after present day radio in the matter of programs. But 1,200 television programs of present day radio caliber a day is pretty unthinkable. It takes the makers of the best radio programs about a week to prepare their programs. The majority of the fifteen minute programs on both the local and network stations are daily. They are therefore turned out like newspaper copy, without being backed up by either the training or restraint which governs good newspaper copy.

The stage itself should supply some of this want for television. Watching a television director manipulate the dials which control both the camera and sound operations, cutting and forming the play as he goes along, you realize that here, indeed, is something new under the sun. This artist should be able to televise plays in theaters while they are in actual process of being presented to audiences.

The motion picture, too, will be fit subject for televising. Motion pictures as they are made today can be televised even more easily than can a stage play, for the process of running them off is considerably more automatic.

But eighteen hours of stage plays and motion picture plays would constitute a diet few would care to submit themselves to. Music, of course, orchestral and vocal, will take up a good deal of space. It is questionable, however, if it will occupy the important position it now occupies with radio. Sight is still, perhaps, the most important of the two functions.

Maybe the shoddy serials now served up on the radio will find a place in early televising. They shouldn't last long, however, in competition with the televising of actual sight and sound happenings of the world prepared as motion pictures and televised.

This type of motion picture is at present known as the documentary film. It has been greatly developed in England, and has had one or two outstanding successes in the United States, notably in the two films of Pare Lorentz, "The Plow That Broke the Plains," and "The River," and in some of the better productions of The March of Time. Room for development here is almost unlimited, and it may confidently be expected that entrepreneurs in the art will arise to take advantage of it. The Shakespearean statement will be fulfilled at last: all the world will indeed become the stage and all the men and women in it will play the roles.

These results will depend, of course, as in all other human enterprise, upon the vision and integrity of those who manipulate the medium. War can delay it. But the opportunity is here for a new sort of drama which may make the fictional drama which has preceded it a pale thing by comparison.

### Letters to the Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

#### "Conserver of Democracy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer agrees with the sentiment expressed in the letter to the Monitor titled "Conserver of Democracy," though his sentence, "only by admitting the Spirit of God into our lives can we banish selfishness," smacks of the old erroneous theology.

We cannot admit any more Spirit into our lives than is there right now. What we must do is become more conscious and aware of the fact that, "Now are we the sons of God."

What is really necessary is to put the reading of a chapter from the Bible every morning back in every school room as a practice. Our young folks will grow physically whether or no, but leaving out the spiritual inhibitions from the growing child is something comparable to leaving out the baking powder in making biscuits—they become hard.

Chicago — GEORGE E. BOYNTON